CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—*WISE.*

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AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.
R. W. Allison, Concord, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER, 1839.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
28 Thursday,	7	5 4 54	*For December, 1839.*
29 Friday,	7	5 4 54	d. h. m.
30 Saturday,	7	7 4 53	New 5 9 59 morn.
1 Sunday,	7	7 4 53	First 13 4 17 after.
2 Monday,	8	5 4 52	Full 20 7 23 morn.
3 Tuesday,	7	5 4 52	Last 27 11 34 morn.
4 Wednesday	7	9 4 51	

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

SALISBURY, *Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1839.*

A Temperance Convention composed of Delegates from the several County and Auxiliary Societies, in Western North Carolina, assembled in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Salisbury, on Wednesday, Nov. 6th, and was organized by the choice of D. A. Davis of Salisbury, President, and Benjamin Austin, and Charles W. Harris of Cabarrus, Secretaries.

The following Delegates were appointed to attend this Convention:

ROWAN COUNTY.

Rowan County Temperance Society.—Col. Samuel Lemly, D. A. Davis, Rev. John D. Scheck, Rev. Thomas S. Campbell, Mr. John C. Palmer, Mr. Benjamin F. Fraley, Dr. Benjamin Austin, and Mr. William Locke.*

Union Temperance Society.—Rev. Samuel Rothrock, and Mr. William Walton.

Third Creek Church Temperance Society.—Robert Johnson.

Back Creek Temperance Society.—Mr. John F. McCorkle, and Rev. A. Y. Lockridge.

Thyatira Temperance Society.—Rev. J. D. Hall, Capt. John McCulloch, Mr. James Silliman, Mr. William Gibson.

Unity and Franklin Temperance Society.—Messrs. Samuel Marlin, Jesse Marlin, and Jesse Kinchin.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Cabarrus County Temperance Society.—Rev. Philip A. Strobel, Mr. John Phifer, Sen., Mr. Charles W. Harris, Maj. Isaac Cannon, and Mr. John Kerr.*

Rocky River Temperance Society.—Rev. D. A. Penick, Mr. Samuel Morrison, and Cyrus A. Alexander.*

Poplar Tent Temperance Society.—John Robinson, D. D., Mr. Joseph A. Cannon, and Dr. W. W. Rankin.

Concord Temperance Society.—Dr. E. R. Gibson, and Mr. John F. Phifer.

Buffalo and Bear Creek Temperance Society.—Gen. Paul Barringer.* Rev. John Lantz.* Col. George Barnhardt, Mr. Matthias Barrier.* Mr. John C. Barnhardt, and Mr. Jacob Misenhamer.*

Bethpage Temperance Society.—Abraham C. McCree, Esq.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Sugar Creek Temperance Society.—Mr. James F. Henderson, Mr. Robert Parks, and Dr. D. T. Caldwell.*

Davidson College Temperance Society—Mr. A. A. Neely, and Robert H. Morrison, D. D.*

Philadelphia and Union Temperance Society.—Rev. Angus Johnston.

DAVIE COUNTY.

Mocksville Temperance Society.—Rev. William A. Hall, and Mr. M. D. Armfield.

IREDELL COUNTY.

Iredell County Temperance Society.—Messrs. Samuel R. Bell, Abner Houpt, Archibald Allen, William R. King.* and Joseph R. Scoggs.

Concord Temperance Society.—Messrs. Thos. Boyd, and Miles W. Hill.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Jersey Settlement Temperance Society.—Rev. Thales McDonald.

Lexington Temperance Society.—Rev. Jesse A. Rankin.

The Convention being thus organized, it was then opened by Prayer, by John Robinson, D. D., of Cabarrus County.

On motion of Mr. John Phifer, of Cabarrus,

Resolved, That all regular members of Temperance Societies be invited to sit in this Convention, and participate in its deliberations.

On motion of Dr. Robinson of Cabarrus, the Convention took up the consideration of appointing a special Agent, to be engaged exclusively in the Temperance cause; and, upon the propriety and expediency of the measure, the Convention was addressed at some length by Dr. Robinson, Mr. Penick, McDonald, Johnston, Campbell, Strobel, Scheck, Phifer, Armfield, McCree, and Davis.

Mr. Penick then moved the appointment of a Committee of three, in order to devise the ways and means by which the appointment should be made and sustained, and report thereon; and on the adoption of this motion, the President appointed the Rev. D. A. Penick, Samuel Morrison, and Col. George Barnhardt. The further consideration of the subject was then postponed until to-morrow.

The Convention then adjourned to meet this evening in this House, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention again met, and was opened by Prayer by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, of Davidson.

A Temperance Ode was then read by Mr. Penick, and sung by the whole assembly; after which, the Convention was ably addressed at some length, by the Rev. Mr. Strobel and Mr. John Phifer of Cabarrus, and the Rev. J. M. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg.

The Benediction was then pronounced and the Convention adjourned to meet in the morning at 9 o'clock.

* Said names did not attend.

THURSDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention assembled in the Methodist Episcopal Church according to adjournment, and proceeded to business.

The President Mr. D. A. Davis having asked leave of absence, was succeeded by Capt. John McCulloch, as President pro. tem.

The subject of the Licensed Laws of North Carolina was taken up and referred to a committee of three, consisting of Mr. John Phifer, Rev. J. A. Rankin, and the Rev. P. A. Strobel.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Penick, the President pro. tem. proceeded to appoint a committee of three, to receive the reports of all the statistical facts connected with each Society; and, when collected, to report thereon.

This committee was composed of Rev. John D. Scheck, Rev. Thomas S. Campbell, and the Rev. Stephen Frontis.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of appointing a special Agent, made a report—the same was read, considered and accepted; and, on further consideration of the Report, the Convention was addressed by Dr. Robinson, Messrs. Campbell, Penick, Scheck, Johnston of Mecklenburg, and others.

The Convention then agreed to have a recess until 2 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention again assembled and proceeded to business, Capt. John McCulloch still presiding as President pro. tem.

The following Report of the Committee, in relation to the appointment of a special Agent, was again taken up, considered, and adopted.

The Committee to devise ways and means for securing the services of a Temperance Agent for the State of North Carolina, and for his support; beg leave to report, that they have given the subject such consideration as their limited time would permit, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That a Committee of seven be appointed in Salisbury and its vicinity, to which Committee the appointment of an agent be entrusted, with instructions to look out diligently, and immediately for such an agent, and as soon as it has been ascertained that the means of his support shall have been secured, to engage his services and direct his operations.

2. *Resolved*, That all the Temperance Societies represented in this convention, be requested to hold meetings between this and the first day of January next; ascertain what amount may be depended upon from them respectively, towards sustaining the proposed Agent, and report the same as soon as practicable to D. A. Davis, chairman of the standing Committee.

3. *Resolved*, That the aforesaid Committee be further instructed to correspond with Temperance Societies not represented in this body, for the purpose of obtaining their co-operation in the objects of this Convention; and, also, with the view of securing another Convention at such time and place, as the Committee shall agree upon.

All of which is respectfully reported.

DANIEL A. PENICK, SAML. MORRISON, GEORGE BARNHARDT, } Com.

Upon the adoption of the above Report, the President pro. tem. (under the first resolution) appointed on this Committee

Mr. D. A. DAVIS, *Chairman*,
Rev. JOHN D. SCHECK,
Rev. THOS. S. CAMPBELL,
Rev. STEPHEN FRONTIS,
Col. SAMUEL LEMLY,
Mr. JOHN C. PALMER,
Mr. BENJ. F. FRALEY,
Standing Committee.

The Committee on the License Law of N. Carolina, presented a Report which was discussed, and adopted, and is as follows:

The Committee appointed on the subject of the License Law of North Carolina, would respectfully submit the following Preamble and Resolutions.

The evils growing out of the retail of ardent spirits, have long engaged the attention, and awakened the regrets of the benevolent in all countries, where the practice has prevailed.

The enactment and continuance of such a Law, has been regarded by many as a striking anomaly in a system so well adapted, when properly administered, to promote the happiness of the whole people, as the laws of this State generally are.

That such a Law should have remained so long on the Statute Books of England, and of most of the States of the Union, and is perhaps more surprising than that it should ever have passed in either country. The Legislatures of a few of the States of this Union, have wisely and nobly responded to the wishes of the benevolent, and yielding to the still more powerful appeals made to their sympathies, by the scenes of wretchedness produced by this system, have repealed the License Law, and thus delivered their States from the evils resulting from the legalized retail of ardent spirits.

The beneficial effects of such Legislation, it is believed, are clearly seen, and sensibly felt already in those States. This Committee cannot believe that the sound sense of the people of this State, will allow them to linger behind in this noble reform, while as a State, we are emulating the most enterprising in every other species of improvement. We believe there are various things in the law itself betraying a consciousness on the part of the Legislature passing it, that such a law was legalizing a system inquitous in its character, and most mischievous in its tendency.

In this light we regard the prohibition in relation to selling spirits to slaves; the tendency of ardent spirits to destroy the value of slaves, and to make them dangerous to the community, is fully recognised by such a prohibition. No one can deny that the effect of spirits, is substantially the same on all persons, and the law as it stands has the appearance of protecting slaves as articles of property, while the temptation may be held out to the master and his sons to destroy themselves body and soul.

The Legislature seems again to have indicated a consciousness, that the system was inquitous and mischievous, in forbidding the sale of ardent spirits around the University of N. Carolina, within the limits of 5 miles, and in enacting the same prohibition in relation to Davidson College within two miles.

We greatly rejoice that the Legislature has been so careful to protect the young sons of these institutions, from the blighting influence of the spirit seller, and can only regret, that the youth of the whole State are not equally protected by the general extension of such wholesome laws.

We indulge the belief, that when the attention of our fellow citizens shall be distinctly turned to this system and its evils, they will not rest satisfied under them, and that a voice will proceed from the mass of the people, before which the license law must give way. In accordance with these views, we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

1. *Resolved*, That the Law of North Carolina, authorising the County Courts of this State to issue license to retail spirituous liquors, creates a public nuisance, and brings a curse upon the community.

2. *Resolved*, That the Retail Law is the fruitful source of pauperism, crime, disease and death; greatly increases the amount of Taxation, multiplies the number of widows and orphans, and entails poverty and misery on many disconsolate wives and helpless children.

3. *Resolved*, That the Legislature is responsible for a great portion of the evils which flow from the license system, so long as such a law is permitted to remain unrepealed.

PHILIP A. STROBEL,
JOHN PHIFER,
JESSE RANKIN, } Com.

Rev. Thomas S. Campbell offered the following Resolution, which was adopted, viz.

Resolved, That we cordially and fully approve of the South Carolina Temperance Advocate, published at Columbia, as an able and well conducted Agent of the Temperance reform, and earnestly recommend it to the patronage of Temperance Societies in this State, and especially to those represented in this Convention.

Rev. Daniel A. Penick offered the following Resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to all the Temperance Societies of the State, to promote as far as possible, the circulation of the annual Report for 1839, and the Monthly Journal of the American Temperance Union.

The Committee of arrangement announced the appointment of Dr. Robinson, and Rev. D. A. Penick, of Cabarrus, and A. H. Caldwell of Mecklenburg, to address the Convention and citizens this evening at half past six o'clock.

On motion of P. A. Strobel,

The President, Mr. D. A. Davis, and the Secretary, Benjamin Austin, and Col. Samuel Lemly, were appointed a Committee to prepare the minutes of the proceedings of convention for Publication, and request the Salisbury and other papers friendly to the cause of Temperance, to publish the same.

D. A. DAVIS,
BENJ. AUSTIN,
SAMUEL LEMLY,
Committee of Publication.

On motion of Mr. Lockridge, the Convention adjourned to meet in this House, at half past six o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY EVENING, half past 6 o'clock.

The Convention again assembled in the presence of a large audience, and after singing a part of the Temperance Ode, it was most eloquently and impressively addressed by Dr. Robinson and Mr. Penick of Cabarrus, and followed by Mr. A. H. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, who was also, listened to by the audience, with a deep and thrilling interest. After which the Convention proceeded to finish the business for which they had convened, and on motion of Mr. Penick the following Resolution was offered and adopted.

Resolved, That one person from each County represented in this Convention, be appointed to collect information in relation to the amount of Taxes imposed upon the people, arising from the sale and use of ardent spirits, and report the result to the chairman of the standing Committee of seven.

Mr. JOHN PHIFER, of Cabarrus,
BENJAMIN AUSTIN, Rowan,
SAMUEL R. BELL, Iredell,
JOHN M. CALDWELL, Mecklenburg,
THOMAS McNEELY, Davie,
Rev. JESSE RANKIN, Davidson.
Committee of Information.

On motion of Rev. A. Y. Lockridge, of Rowan, the thanks of this Convention were tendered to the citizens of Salisbury, for their kindness and attention during the session, and to the Methodist Society, for the use of their Church.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. T. S. Campbell, of Salisbury, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

D. A. DAVIS, President.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN,
CHARLES W. HARRIS, } Secretaries.

REPORT ON STATISTICS.

The Committee to whom was referred the statistics of the Temperance Societies represented in the Convention, and whose duty it was made to prepare for publication a report of the state and prospects of the Temperance cause in our bounds, would say,—That they have only been able to collect information from a small district in Western North Carolina, included in the counties of Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Iredell, Davie and Rowan; and that they have no information from the cause in the State generally. We are sorry that our information is not more definite and satisfactory. The opinion is entertained by many of our opponents that the cause is languishing in the State, and will finally come to nought. We do not believe that this opinion is well founded. If it were, the friends of the cause might mourn, and its enemies triumph. We are well satisfied that a cause so truly philanthropic and God like in its character, will ultimately triumph, and save thousands from ruin, though it may, in some places, for a time, appear to languish. We are also happy to say, that within the bounds marked by the Societies represented in this Convention, the cause is generally progressing. There are 22 Societies represented in the Convention, having in them 3599 white members, and 240 colored; making in all 3839. In some neighborhoods distilling and retailing are abandoned; and in more than *two thirds* heard from, the cause is reported *advancing*; while in *one* neighborhood it is reported *languishing*. The first of these Societies was formed Jan. 22, 1839, at Bethany Church, Iredell county, N. C.; and the second, May, 1839, at Poplar Tent, Cabarrus county, N. C. The largest is at Rocky River, Cabarrus; having 400 white and 150 colored members; and the smallest is at Mountain Road, Rowan, having 15 members. It is worthy of remark concerning this, that it embraces only the members of one family, consisting of the father, children, and grand children. Let the friends of the cause only remain united and zealous, and its influence will yet extend into every recess of drunkenness in the State, and lead the victims of the enemy into the ways of soberness and truth, where peace abounds and the Genius of Temperance sheds his mild, cheering and undiminished light.

T. S. CAMPBELL,
J. D. SCHECK,
S. FRONTIS, } *Committee.*

From the Monthly Genesee Farmer.

WINTERING BEES.

Mr. Tucker.—Agreeably to your request, I called on Mr. Eggleston, and obtained from him the following statement of his method of his wintering bees, and the success attending it.

In the fall of 1837, he buried 30 or more hives, and the following spring they were taken out without the loss of any. In 1838 he buried 10 hives, with the same success, but lost 7 or 8 hives of bees that stood in his bee house through the winter. He says that he finds very few, or no dead bees under his hives that are buried, and that they winter on much less honey than when left in the house; some small swarms have lost but 3 lbs. in weight in wintering, and the largest but 10 lbs. He has buried his bees or some of them, each year, for 4 years past, and has not lost a swarm that was buried and shall hereafter bury all that he intends to winter; he has now about 40 swarms. Another fact—those that are buried do much better, and swarm much earlier in the spring.

Mr. Eggleston's method of burying his bees, is to dig a shallow trench in the ground, long enough to set the No. of hives he wishes to bury, with a gentle slope in the trench, to carry off the water if there should any collect, and then place the hives in the trench, raised a little from the ground, by a small stone under each corner of each hive, then covers them with straw and lastly with dirt, to use his expression, as you would a pile of potatoes, so deep as not to freeze under the hives.

As to the success of Mr. Eggleston in preserving bees, as described above, there can be no doubt, as it is known to all his neighbors, who (if necessary) will certify the facts as stated.

Yours respectfully,
ANSON ANDREWS.

Reading, August 20, 1839.

THE CULTIVATORS' WEALTH.

Manure is the true source of the cultivator's wealth. Every farmer should tax his wits to the utmost, with a view to the accumulation of this article. He can never have too much of it, and must fail for want of a competent supply. The barn of course will yield its heaps in due proportion to the stock of cattle and horses kept. Sheep, too, yarded in winter, will make considerable, and this of an excellent quality. But the hog yard is the place to make it in any desirable quantities. It is worth one's while to keep a lot of swine, if for no other purpose than as manufacturers of manure. The yard should be on a stiff subsoil, dishing in the centre. If it is floored with stone or plank, and has a cover over it, so much the better, as then neither the salts will go downward, nor the gases upward. The whole strength will be retained. Put into this, through the whole vernal season, every thing of a waste vegetable description that you can rake and scrape together. As fast, too, as the family makes soap suds and dish water, in with every quart of it. Let none of it go elsewhere. It is an excellent plan to consult the road side for rich soil and low places for boggy substances, which have been washed down from elevated grounds. Cart this home as so much gained, and let your hogs saturate it with urine. Every load of it will come out next spring so much excellent manure. Go out too, half a dozen times in the course of the summer, with a stout scythe, and mow down all thistles before they have blossomed or gone to seed—cut up brakes at a great rate and all unnecessary bushes. Then take your hay cart and load up. Bring the collection home and pile it up outside the yard. Every little while throw a lot of this over to the swine. If you occasionally scatter a little corn or oats in the mass, it will do the hogs no harm to root after it, and will do the collection good by producing fermentation. A great many loads of the most valuable manure may be made every year by some care and attention of this sort.

Barn yards, also, should be constructed on principles similar to those which we have mentioned for the manufacture of manure by swine. These must, we suppose, be in the open air, whereby much of the gases will escape; still the deposit of muck in those yards, made lowest in the centre, will soon become saturated and prove an excellent stimulant to the soil and food for plants.—*Maine Cultivator.*

PARENTS AND MASTERS.

MR. GILL in his collection of Police Court Reports, in the city of Baltimore, recently published—in reference to an offence committed by three boys, one of whom, named Roach, had been before the House of Correction—makes the remarks which will be found in our columns of to day, under the imposing caption—THE DUTY OF PARENTS TO THEIR CHILDREN.

We commend them to the careful perusal of every parent and every master of apprentices, and beseech them to lay to heart, the precepts and instructive lessons, attempted to be inculcated by the writer.

Every day's experience and observation, teaches us, that the precept "train up a child, in the way he should go," is woefully neglected in this atmosphere. No one, in his daily walks who has not repeated evidence of the fact, in the conduct and language, observed and heard among the youth of our day. Time was, when—if conduct and language unbecoming, was heard at all from youth, it was only in by ways and supposed secret places—whose respect they courted, and whose censure or rebuke, was greatly to be avoided—was known to be near—but now, shame is not known in the vocabulary of youth and conduct and language, in which in former years were considered indications of the most reprobate mind. Now the highways are sonorous with the voice—and the air replete with the foul breath—of cursing and blasphemy.—Infancy—in its first lisping—is taught the language of infamy—veneration for years is so wholly spurned, that if rebuke is ventured—even by the head frosted with seventy winters—insult is the sure result.

Such things ought not so to be—and would not, if parents, and those charged with the care and superintendence of youth, were more vigilant and observant of their conduct, and faithful to their moral instruction and intellectual. To such conduct, and management of youth, may be traced, the many violations of law and morals, which have marked the various parts of our country of late years.

From polluted fountains it is useless to anticipate sweet waters. The youth of our country corrupted; and the fruits of manhood, partake of the same character. Habits once formed—especially such as originate with our infancy—grow with our growth—and strengthen with our strength—are most difficult to change.

Hence the necessity of early inculcating upon the minds of youth, moral, intellectual, and religious impressions. Well it is said "train up the child in the way he should go, and in old age he will not depart therefrom."

See to it! See to it! ye fathers—ye masters—If you do not (especially the former) your grey hairs may be brought with sorrow to the grave; and your country be made to bleed for your delinquencies.

As fathers—as philanthropists—as patriots you are called upon to attend to your offspring, whilst the mind is tender; and impressions, not only easily made, but once made—never to be effaced.

If you will not take heed of the Press—neglect not the teaching of those appointed to instruct you in sacred things. If you do not, remember, that there is a tribunal, whence lessons are often read, carrying with them their most sorrowful effect; for an eminent jurist has well said that "more instructive lessons are taught in Courts of Justice, than the church is able to inculcate. Morals come in the cold abstract from pulpits, but men smart under them particularly, when we lawyers are the preachers.

TASTING.

A lady of Philadelphia whose servant was in the habit of 'tasting' every thing tasteable about the house, after having bought a jar of raspberry syrup placed it in the cupboard and said—'Betty, mind that you don't touch that—its poison: if you do, you will certainly come to harm.' 'Indeed ma'am! answered Betty, 'I sha'nt touch it—you know I' don't touch any thing.'—Hardly had the figure of the mistress disappeared before Betty, who was employed in roasting a fine turkey, thought that she ought to taste 'just a little of the skin,' to see if it was sufficiently salty. Betty did taste 'a little bit,' but with the 'little bit' came the uncontrollable desire of tasting more—and Betty tasted and tasted, until she had tasted all the skin off the turkey. Now, what was to be done!—the skinned turkey struck horror to her heart—what would her mistress say—what could she say! In the horror of her soul, she paced to and fro in the kitchen, but in every corner, the figure of the skinned turkey presented itself to her vision. In the despair, she came to the conclusion that she might as well die as incur the anger of her mistress, and, recollecting the *poison* in the cupboard, she seized the jar and drained it of its contents; lying on the floor, she cried and sobbed, until her mistress, aroused at her cries, came running in—

'For mercy's sake, what's the matter, Betty?' exclaimed she.

'Oh, I'm a gone case! I'm agoin' to she!—see see send f f f for a minister!'

'Tell me what's the matter, do Betty, for gracious sake.'

'I e e eat all th the skin off the t-t-turkey, and swallered th the poison!' pointing to the empty jar which had contained the syrup.

An uncontrollable burst of laughter from her mistress, and a subsequent explanation, got Betty on her feet again; but this adventure ever since has acted as a check on her desire of 'tasting.'

A man being asked how old he was, replied, "I am in health," and being asked how rich he was, said, "I am not in debt."

Selected Articles.

Munificent Bequest.—With great gratification we learn that yesterday the executors to the Estate of Wm. Young Birch, Esq. deceased, paid over to the "Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind," the residuary estate of Mr. Birch, to which they are entitled under his will. The testator had invested his funds in the very best securities, evincing the soundest consideration for the object of his munificence. The amount transferred to the Institution in cash, stocks and mortgages, is one hundred and sixty seven thousand dollars, exclusive of a debt on which interest has been paid up, due the estate, of twenty-five thousand dollars, making a total of one hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars,—placing the Institution on a permanent basis, to secure it from want in carrying out the philanthropic ends for which it was instituted.—*Penn. Gazette.*

SWARTWOUTERS.

The Salem Gazette makes out a list of *thirty-seven* persons, defaulters to the government, to the amount of two millions sixty-four thousand two hundred and nine dollars and eighty-six cents, since General Jackson came into power. The amount of Dr. Watkins's defalcation was 3,050, for which he was kept in jail by the President, for three years and six months.

How many of the *thirty-seven* have been imprisoned, and how much of their defalcation has been recovered? The answer is simple—*not one has been imprisoned—not one cent has been recovered.*—*Balt. Chron.*

"Good Advice."—We readily concur in the propriety of thus characterizing the subjoined advice from the Charleston Patriot, since it squares exactly with our own views, more than once repeated, within the past month, of the matter in hand. Closing an article on the subject of existing embarrassments, the Southern Patriot says: "After all, we must principally look to the two great pillars of prosperity, for our ultimate redemption from our most serious embarrassments: *industry* and *economy*—make all we can—save all we can. This is the great secret of the prosperity and wealth, and redemption from debt, of both *States* and *individuals*. We recommend them to all our friends, *in the city or in the country*—in private or in public life. We recommend a wise economy to the separate States—and we recommend it to the General Government.—*Balt. Pat.*

Extraordinary crop of Potatoes.—Messrs. Haines, Hues, and Libhart, of Marietta, (Pa.) received of Mr. Geo. C. Thornburn, seedsman, of New York, the celebrated "Rohan Potato," from which they produced this season in ordinary soil and culture, eighty-five pounds for every pound planted, and 800 bushels to the acre in proportion to the ground occupied. Mr. Goodman, of the same place, raised, from one eye which he received from the above gentleman, seven pounds and ten ounces, many of the tubers weighing fifteen ounces, and having thirty eyes, so that his crop would be 228 pounds, or three bushels and five-eights to one potato with thirty-eyes, counting 60 pounds to the bushel. *There is no mistake in this!*

A tall Jonathan, from Vermont, was patrolling the streets of Boston, a short time since, with a sheet of gingerbread under his arm, and gazing at the signs, when one labelled "General Finding Store," attracted his attention. He entered, chewing at his gingerbread, and after a severe effort at swallowing, like a hen eating dough, he exclaimed "I swow! you must be darn'd lucky chaps to find all these here things—I s'pose you ha'nt found my rumberreller nor nothin" are you.

A Compliment Quizzed.—A gentleman walking in the fields with a lady, picked a *blue bell*, and taking out his pencil wrote the following lines, which, with the flower, he presented to the lady:—

"This pretty flower, of heavenly hue,
Must surely be allied to you,
For you, dear girl, are heavenly too."

To which the lady replied:—

"If, sir, your compliment be true,
I'm sorry that I look so blue."

Quite Accommodating.—The Northampton Whig contains an advertisement for the sale of Plat No. 44, in the *burying ground* of the First Presbyterian Church, of Easton. The advertiser states that the "purchaser will have the right of *immediate possession*." What an accommodating chap he is!

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the 13th day of December next, to the highest bidder, the **Plantation** where Sarah Haynes deceased lived, containing about **200** acres of land, lying on the waters of Paw Creek. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

WILL. COOK, } Exors.
DAVID C. HAYNES, } Exors.

Nov. 18, 1839. 41

N. B. Persons making purchases at the former sale and not complying with the terms, must settle by the 13th of December, or they will pay cost.

A BOX

WAS taken from one of the Offices of the Mansion House, containing a pair of fine *DUELING PISTOLS*, with the necessary apparatus belonging thereto. It has either been taken through mistake or stolen. Any person returning the same shall be rewarded for their trouble. The Pistols are English make, and the box containing them is Mahogany.

Nov. 18, 1839. 8f

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1839.

This being the day, recommended by the Whig Members of the Legislature of North Carolina, for holding a STATE CONVENTION at Raleigh, the delegates assembled at 3 o'clock, P. M. in the spacious room of R. R. Smith's large building, occupied by the House of Commons, at the last Session.

James Mebane, Esq. a Delegate from Caswell, called the meeting to order, and proposed that the Convention be organized by the appointment of Gov. John Owen, a Delegate from the Senatorial District of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, as President of the body. The motion having been put by Mr. Mebane, it was decided in the affirmative, unanimously, and Gov. Owen was accordingly conducted to the Chair, from whence he addressed the Convention, in substance as follows.

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you most sincerely, for the distinction conferred upon me by the vote just taken. The honor could have fallen on no one less qualified for the duties of the station—or no one, who had less anticipations of such a mark of favor. Wholly conscious of my inability to discharge the functions of the Chair, I should not be wanting in duty to my own feelings, and evince a want of proper respect for the body over which I am called to preside, were I to deny myself the gratification of expressing my sense of the kindness manifested by their choice.

The objects for which we have assembled, Gentlemen, may be explained in few words; and coming, as you do, from different, and many of you, from distant points of the State, I cannot think of consuming a greater portion of your time, than is barely necessary to specify the objects for which we have convened.

At a meeting of the Whig Members of the Legislature of this State, at its last session, this Convention was recommended; and sanctioned, as it has been since, by the voice of our Fellow Citizens through the medium of primary meetings, we are now here, in the exercise of a privilege guaranteed to us by the sacred Charter of our Liberties. The period is drawing near, when the Freemen of North Carolina will be called on to indicate their preference for Governor of the State. How the duties of that responsible Office have been performed by the present enlightened, virtuous and patriotic incumbent of the Executive Chair, it is unnecessary to state. *His* acts are before the world, and speak for themselves, to unto wise men, who are to judge. It is, however only doing about justice to say, that he has acted well *his* part—it will be fortunate for the State, if his mantle shall fall upon his successor. Who that successor is to be, or rather, to determine whom the Whigs of the State desire for the station, is the principal object for which this Convention has assembled.

One other specific object I will name. We are to determine as to the expediency of sending Delegates to the National Convention, and to give thereby, an expression of our approbation or disapprobation of that measure. For six successive Administrations, comprising a period of nearly half a century, the affairs of our Government were managed under our almost perfect Constitution, with consummate ability and wisdom. During that time, Agriculture, and the Arts, Commerce and Science, and the Religion of our Fathers, were nourished and encouraged throughout the wide extent of our peaceful empire. On a sudden, from this high and commanding situation has the country been thrown into distress and confusion. Misrule and corruption have crept into the Administration of our National Government; and from an elevation, where we stood the admiration of the civilized world, we have been stumbled headlong into the abyss of wretchedness and crime. How, and by whom, this has been done, it is for us, as a component part of the people, to judge; though they are matters which may, more appropriately, be referred to in the discussions of this body.

With renewed thanks, Gentlemen, for your kindness, I shall endeavor, in my feeble way, to discharge, faithfully the duties incident to the station conferred upon me.

On motion of Mr. Mendenhall, Gen. S. F. Patterson, of Wilkes and Henry Watkins Miller, Esq. of Wake, were appointed Secretaries.

The President having announced that the Convention was duly organized, on motion of Col. Long, of Halifax, the Counties of the State were called, for the purpose of ascertaining what counties were represented, and the names of the Delegates in attendance, which resulted as follows:

Ashe—P. H. Winston, John A. McRae, Thomas Waddill, James M. Waddill.
Beaufort—William Ellison.
Bladen—Thomas C. Smith.
Chatham—Isaiah Burnett, Baxter Clegg.
Chowan—Robert T. Paine.
Cumberland—Robert C. Belden, John C. Pearson, Edward W. Burge, Duncan Buie, J. C. Blocker.
Caswell—Warner M. Lewis, James Mebane.
Duplin—C. D. Hill, B. T. Grady, John F. Rhodes.
Davidson—Charles Brummell, Charles L. Paine.
Davie—Caswell Harbin.
Edgecomb—Rich'd. W. Battle, Jno. F. Hughes.
Franklin—Nath. R. Tunstall, Jos. A. Whitaker, Benj. Foster, David Thomas.
Gates—Willis F. Reddick, W. J. Baker, Jesse Wiggins, B. Goodman, Rufus K. Speed.
Granville—R. B. Gilliam, Wm. N. Sneed, Jas. A. Russell, H. W. Jones, Ivey Harris, Wm. T. Hargrove, Wm. A. Johnston.
Guilford—Geo. C. Mendenhall, James McNairy, Ralph Gorrell, Peter Adams, Wm. H. Brittain.
Halifax—Wm. Long.
Hertford—Kenneth Rayner, John L. Taylor.
Iredell—Joseph P. Caldwell.
Mecklenburg—Moses W. Alexander.
Montgomery—Francis Locke, Green Davis, Sam'l H. Christian.
Moore—Charles Chalmers, S. C. Bruce, Donald Street.
Northampton—Absalom B. Smith, Thomas G. Tucker, B. B. Spruill.
Onslow—Daniel L. Russell, Owen Huggins.
Orange—Wm. Barbee, James Webb, Wm. A. Carrigan.
Randolph—John B. Troy.
Richmond—John C. McLaurin, James D. Pemberton.
Rowan—Junius Bruce.
Rockingham—Robert B. Watt, John M. Ross.
Stokes—Albert F. Nelson, Isaac L. Gilson, Caleb H. Matthews.
Surry—Columbus B. Franklin.
Wake—John H. Bryan, John Hinton, Hugh McQueen, Dan'l. S. Crenshaw, Johnston Busbee, A. G. Banks, H. W. Miller, Stephen Stephenson.
Warren—John B. Williams, Richard Davison.
Wayne—N. Washington, Jas. Griswold, John C. Blocumb, Geo. W. Collier.
Wilkes—Samuel F. Patterson.
From the 30th Senatorial District of N. C. John Owen.

Mr. *Sneed*, of Granville, with a view of expediting the business of the Convention, moved that a Committee of 12 Delegates, one from each Congressional District in the State, be appointed by the Chair, to take into consideration the purposes for which the Convention had assembled, and to report to the Convention, at its sitting to-morrow, such a course of action as they may deem proper to be pursued.

Mr. *McQueen* heartily approved of the proposition, but thought that a larger Committee, two from each Congressional District, would better accomplish the purpose desired. Unanimity and concert of action was all-important, and a Report from a large Committee, which, without being too cumbrous, would present a miniature picture of the Convention, would, he thought, be received with more impressive force, and would more accurately embody the public sentiment. He hoped, therefore, the gentleman would accept his suggestion as a modification of his motion.

Mr. *Sneed* had no great choice about the matter, but rather preferred the number first mentioned, unless the Convention thought differently.

Mr. *Mebane* and Mr. *Davison* hoped the motion for a larger Committee would not be pressed, as a smaller one would more certainly expedite business and produce less embarrassment of action.

Mr. *McQueen* said, he would not press the motion, his object being simply to secure, as he thought, for the recommendations of the Committee, greater respect.

The question now recurring on Mr. Sneed's motion, it was unanimously carried.

The President stated that he would be greatly relieved and obliged, if the Delegates from the several Districts would confer among themselves, and designate some member to serve upon the Committee.

On motion of Col. Long, the Convention took a recess of 15 minutes for this purpose; at the expiration of which, the Convention having been again called to order, the President announced the following

General Committee:

First District,	Rufus K. Speed,
Second do.	William L. Long,
Third do.	William Ellison,
Fourth do.	N. Washington,
Fifth do.	Richard B. Hill,
Sixth do.	William M. Sneed,
Seventh do.	P. H. Winston,
Eighth do.	Hugh McQeen,
Ninth do.	Geo. C Mendenhall,
Tenth do.	Chas. Brummell,
Eleventh do.	M. W. Alexander,
Twelfth do.	Saml. F. Patterson,
Thirteenth do.	C. B. Franklin.

Mr. *J. H. Bryan* rose and remarked, that he noticed in the Hall with great pleasure, a distinguished Citizen, and a staunch Whig and true—he alluded to Col. ANDREW JOYNER, of Halifax, Speaker of the State Senate. He moved that he be invited to take a seat in the Convention, not, of course, as a Delegate, but as a friend of the Council, knowing what great advantage was to be derived from his experience and patriotism.

The motion was carried by acclamation, and the President invited Col. Joyner within the bar.

Mr. *Mebane* said, in all deliberative bodies, certain Rules were essential for the preservation of proper decorum. He moved, therefore, that the Rules of Order for the government of the House of Commons, be adopted by this Convention. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Davison, of Warren, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning, half past nine o'clock.

Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The President having called the Convention to order,

Mr. *Speed*, from the General Committee, rose and stated that he appeared on its behalf to say, it would be impracticable for them to report before half past 12 o'clock. He asked permission therefore for the Committee to remain in session until then.—Granted.

The President desired any additional Delegates, who might be in attendance since the last sitting, to make the fact known; whereupon, Mr. C. C. Stowe, of New Hanover, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. *MacRae* rose for information. No provision had been made, he said, prescribing the manner in which the Convention shall vote, in the event of the *Ayes* and *Noes* being demanded on any question. He thought the most convenient, just and equitable mode, was to give to each county the same number of votes it was entitled to Members in the House of Commons. He therefore moved the following Resolution:

Resolved, That each County represented in this Convention, shall be entitled to the same number of votes, in the event of the *Ayes* and *Noes* being demanded, as it is entitled to Members in the House of Commons.

Mr. *Davison* was opposed to the Resolution. The members of the Convention he said, were all a portion of the Whig family, and ought to vote on all questions, he thought, *per capita*. The Resolution would neither be an equitable or suitable one, because many counties were not represented at all. If every county in the State were represented, the case would be different.

The Resolution was not adopted.

Mr. *Spruill* moved that the Convention take a recess until 12 o'clock. Agreed to.

12 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled, when Isaiah Spencer of Orange and T. R. Debnam of Wake, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. McQueen, from the General Committee, made a datailed Report on the matters referred to them. [The Report is of such length, that we are unable to publish it this week, but will perhaps give it in our next. It concludes with the following Resolutions:]

1. *Resolved*, That having been inspired with a deep and lively sense of the eminent practical vigor, sound Republican principles, unblemished public and private virtues, ardent patriotism, and decided abilities of

JOHN M. MOREHEAD,

Of the County of Guilford,

we do accordingly recommend him to our fellow-citizens, as a fit successor to our present enlightened Chief Magistrate, Governor DUDLEY.

2. *Resolved*, That in consideration of the pure patriotism, distinguished public services, and splendid abilities of

HENRY CLAY of Kentucky,

this Convention yields to him a decided preference for the next Presidential Term of the United States, and should he be nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, we pledge ourselves to render the nomination a cordial and undivided support.

3. *Resolved further*, That whilst this Convention is willing to go to any reasonable extent in sanctioning such nomination for the Presidency of the Union, as may hereafter emanate from the National Convention which is to convene at Harrisburg, yet we deem it due to the objects for which this Convention has assembled, to recommend to our Delegates in that Convention to adopt all honorable means which may serve to secure the nomination of Mr. CLAY by that body.

4. *Resolved*, That in consequence of the superior talents of

NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE,

Of the State of New York,

and from the high estimation we entertain of the intrepid and efficient services which he has contributed to the important principles for which we are contending, we pledge ourselves, in the event of his being nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, to yield to the recommendation a cordial and animated support.

5. *Resolved*, That —— and —— be appointed Delegates to represent the State at large in the Harrisburg Convention; and, in case of their inability or failure to attend, that —— and —— be appointed alternates.

6. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Whigs of the several Counties composing the Electoral Districts in this State, to meet in their respective Counties, to confer with the Delegates from the other Counties composing said Districts, in relation to the appointment of an Elector for said District; and that the name of such person as they may agree upon, be forwarded to the Central Committee, to be placed on the Whig Electoral Ticket.

7. *Resolved*, That it be recommended by the Convention, to the Whigs of the different Counties in this State, to meet at some convenient period, for the purpose of appointing Committees of Vigilance for the said Counties.

8. *Resolved*, That the Whig Central Committee be requested to prepare and publish a suitable Address for distribution among the People of the State, on the subject of the approaching Election for Governor.

9. *Resolved further*, That the said Committee be also requested to prepare and publish a proper Address to the People, on the all-important subject of the next Presidential Election of the United States.

10. *Resolved*, That our present pure, patriotic and enlightened Executive, Gov. DUDLEY, by the ability, purity, impartiality and Republican simplicity of his Administration, has grown extensively in the affections and confidence of the Whig party, since his appointment to his present elevated trust, and that this Convention, in behalf of the Whigs throughout the State of North Carolina, hereby tender to him the homage of their warmest respect and gratitude.

The question being stated by the Chair to be on the adoption of the Report,

Mr. *Winston* rose and said that it was due to himself to express in his place here, opinions, which he had, elsewhere, frequently uttered in strong language. Without wishing to excite acrimonious debate, he could not, conscientiously, forbear to state his dissent to the Resolution recommending Mr. TALLMADGE for the Vice-Presidency. He could not vote for it, because he considered that individual deficient in sound moral principle, which was sufficiently exemplified by his vote on the Expunging Resolution. He had shown conclusively, by his conduct on that occasion, that he was unworthy of public confidence or respect. Desirous of recording his vote against that particular recommendation, he called for a distinct vote on each Resolution.

Mr. *Mebane* suggested the propriety of first taking the sense of the Convention upon the Preamble, and then, the Resolutions, in regular order; which being acceded to, the President stated the question to be on the adoption of the Preamble, which was decided in the affirmative.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the Resolutions, the 1st and 2nd were *unanimously* carried.

The 3d Resolution coming up for consideration, Mr. *Troy* moved to amend it, by striking out the word *instruct*, and inserting *recommend*. He believed that, in venturing upon instructions, the Convention transcended its powers. The motion was agreed to, and the Resolution *unanimously* adopted.

The 4th Resolution being now under consideration, Mr. *Speed* said, that it was with great diffidence, he rose in this body, to make any remark. Certainly, he had no wish to provoke discussion, but he felt it his duty, at all hazards, to say frankly, that Mr. Tallmadge's course had been such, that he could not command *his* support.—He was willing to go as far, as he that goes farthest, to displace dishonest men, and put honest men in power, but he could not sanction the nomination of Mr. Tallmadge. He had various objections to him, but would state only one—his vote on the Expunging Resolution. If the Whigs of North Carolina chose to vote for a man, with such a load of political sin resting upon him, he could not help it. He did not say, he would oppose his election by any extraordinary means, but certainly he could not yield him his support. He never would, directly or indirectly, countenance that most abominable of all abominable acts, the mutilation of the public records of the country.

Mr. *Mebane* observed, that he considered union and harmony in our deliberations, a matter of much more importance than the nomination of Mr. Tallmadge, or any other person. The *great object* of the Whigs was, to elect Henry Clay to the Presidency, and to effect this, almost any honorable concession should be made. For the sake of union, therefore, he moved to strike out the 4th Resolution, with a view, if the motion prevailed, to substitute something in its place.

Gen. *Patterson* observed, that it was possible some of the members of the Convention had not marked the phraseology of the Resolution. He would take the liberty of reading it again. (Having read it, he resumed.) It will be perceived, that no absolute nomination is made, but a conditional one only, subject to the decision of the Harrisburg Convention. It declares that, if Mr. Tallmadge should be the nominee of that body for the Vice-Presidency, *then*, that we will cordially support him.—He had as great objection to his vote on the Expunging Resolution as any gentleman possibly could have, and had so stated in the Committee, but he yet thought, that his distinguished public services, and his hearty co-operation in defence of Whig principles, entitled him to such a pledge as is contained in the Resolution.

The question on striking out was negatived, and the Resolution, as reported, was adopted with but few dissenting voices.

The 5th Resolution coming up for consideration, on motion of Mr. Rayner, it was referred to a Committee, with instructions to recommend to the Convention the names of suitable individuals for the purpose contemplated by the Resolution. The Committee as named by the Chair, consisted of Messrs. Rayner, Mendenhall, Bryan, Mebane and Davison.

The 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Resolutions were unanimously adopted without amendment; and the Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock, P. M.

Four o'clock, P. M.

Joseph W. Scott, a Delegate from Cabarrus, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, a Committee of five persons were appointed by the Chair, to communicate to Mr. Morehead his nomination by the Convention and its wishes that he will accept the same. This Committee consists of Messrs. Caldwell of Iredell, Hinton, of Wake, Webb, of Orange, Patterson of Wilkes, and Long of Halifax.

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee to whom was referred the 5th Resolution, reported a Resolution to fill the blanks in the same, with the names of Gov. OWEN and JAMES MEBANE, Esq. The Resolution was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Davison, the Central Committee were authorized to fill any vacancies which may occur by sickness or otherwise, among the Delegates to the National Convention.

Mr. *Paine* moved a re-consideration of the 10th Resolution, and called for the reading of it, which having been done by the Clerk, he went on to say—

That the motion was not submitted because he differed from the Committee, in the estimate placed upon the character and services of Gov. Dudley. He agreed with them fully and had the highest respect for the public and private virtues of that officer. He moved its re-consideration from motives of expediency. He believed that to pass it, would in the first place, be transcending the legitimate functions of this body. We were sent here for particular purposes only. Those purposes have been accomplished, but we want to go farther and express opinions not within the sphere of our authority. It might be asked, why he did not oppose the Resolution when reported this morning? He could only say, that though struck at the time with its inappropriateness, he was carried away by the current of feeling with which the Resolution was evidently received. He objected also to the Resolution, because it represented the Executive, in the attitude of Governor of *a party*, instead of Governor of the State. He referred in terms of deserved censure, to Mr. Van Buren's course in his recent tour, in that, in so many words he avowed himself the head of the Democratic Party only, not the Executive of a free and great people. He thought there would be some inconsistency in our doing in one case, what under almost similar circumstances, we severely reprobated. He objected also, to the Resolution, because its passage would place Gov. Dudley in an awkward and extremely delicate position.

Mr. *Bryan* said, he should exceedingly regret debate, particularly of a disputatious character, on a resolution of this kind. He really could not see, how it involved the consequences and inferences of his friend from Chowan. The Resolution might be passed with propriety, even if Gov. Dudley had been elected by Van Buren votes. What does it affirm? Why, that our present Executive, by the purity and patriotism of his Administration and by his republican simplicity, has grown in the confidence of the Whig party. Is this saying, or intimating, that he is the Governor of the Whig party only? Certainly not. Gov. Dudley, it is true, was elected by the Whigs; but now as his term of service is drawing to a close; when his whole administration has been thoroughly approved; when no man can lay his finger upon a single act entitled to blame, we propose to tender him the homage of our warmest respect and gratitude. But by so doing, how can we subject ourselves to the charge of partizanship, or of making him the Governor of a party? The phraseology of the Resolution might not perhaps, be faultless, for men in giving expression to the overflowing effusion of the heart, were not accustomed to weigh every word in golden scales, lest there should be here, a word too much, or there, a word too little. With regard to the objection about transcending our legitimate authority, he saw no weight in it. The procedure was one of ordinary usage, and a case in point just occurred to him. When Gen. Washington was about to retire from the Presidency, after a term which had been distinguished by violent party conflict—when, though as pure as an icicle, attempts had been made to sully his spotless reputation—a Resolution was passed, with but few dissenting voices, eulogising in the highest degree, and in the most emphatic language, his conduct while in office. Mr. B. concluded by expressing his hope, that the Resolution would not be re-considered.

Mr. *Paine*, though he had listened with satisfaction to the remarks of the gentleman last up, was not convinced that he had assumed an untenable position. He was still persuaded, that, to pass the Resolution in its present shape, would subject the Convention to the charge of partizanship.—The vote of thanks to Gen. Washington, alluded to, was not a case in point. That was done, when both parties were together, and was their joint act, and no exception was, or could be taken, to the complimentary Resolution. But, this body was a Convention of *Whigs* only, assembled for specified purposes; and he repeated his opinion, that to pass the Resolution, as it had been adopted, would be to imitate the very course which was so much reprobated by the Whigs in the conduct of Mr. Van Buren; would subject them to the charge of a dereliction of principle.—Through their Presses, and in the very Preamble, which had been adopted this morning, the course of the President, in throwing himself into the arms of his partizans on his recent jaunt, and figuring as the Head of a *party* only, had been severely commented on; and, yet, they were now about to turn round and do the same thing, themselves. There was, he thought, more danger of our doing too much, than too little. He was willing to say much more of Gov. Dudley, than the Resolution expressed, but he was not willing to compromit the principles of the Whig party, or the interest of the Whig cause. The phraseology might be so altered as to remove his objections to the Resolution, and if the reconsideration was agreed to, he would endeavor so to modify it. As it now stands, Gov. D. is made the Officer of a party only, and no other inference can be fairly drawn from its language.

Mr. *Davison* said, that by striking out the words "has grown extensively in the affections of the Whig party," it would probably meet the views of all, and would be then, no less complimentary to the Governor, than now.

Mr. *McQueen* said, that the Committee, in reporting the Resolution under discussion, had no other object than to give expression to the feelings of respect and affection towards Gov. Dudley, which they believed were entertained by a large and respectable portion of the people of the State. Though assembled for specific purposes, there was no reason in the world, why, having accomplished those purposes, they should not pass a Resolution of this character—no reason, why they should not do justice to the merits of the Chief Magistrate of North Carolina. They could not undertake to speak for the Van Buren party, as to their estimate of Gov. Dudley's claim to public gratitude, but, certainly, they were authorized to speak for the Whigs, and to say that they entertained an exalted opinion of his public services and gratitude for the fidelity with which he had discharged the duties of his station. He had no particular objection to an alteration in the phraseology, but he could not see how the Governor was made, by the expressions used, the head of a party only. The gentleman from Wake, (Mr. Bryan,) had so lucidly explained the matter, that nothing further was necessary. He would remark, however, as to the exception taken, that they were transcending their powers, that nothing was more common than for public bodies to pass Resolutions, not immediately within the sphere of their delegated powers, and he went on to cite analogous cases. The Resolution met with the unanimous sanction of the Committee, and he could not, for his life, see any solid reason, why, if Gov. Dudley had deserved the approbation of the Whigs of the State, the Convention should not say so. The Resolution did not eulogize him, because of his exertions to promote the Whig cause, or because he had covered the Whig party with the ægis of his official protection; and in no aspect, which could present itself, did it represent him as the Governor of *a party*.

Mr. *Miller* said, that he thought it due to himself to state briefly the reasons which would induce him to vote for the reconsideration. Whilst he was willing to go as far individually as any one, in commendation of the public conduct and services of Gov. Dudley—for he deserved, richly deserved, the highest from every citizen of the State—yet he doubted the propriety of the Convention's adopting the Resolution as reported by the Committee. Whether the Executive *deserved* the compliment, was entirely a different question from the one whether it should be given him in the manner recommended. It has been remarked that "words are things," and the party controversies of the day prove that the maxim is strikingly true, at least in politics. Our object should be, not to invite attack from our opponents, but to guard against it wherever such caution may be consistent with the dictates of duty. All know how easy it is to distort the meaning of expressions, hastily put together, and how ready party zeal is to construe any such expressions to promote party ends. This Resolution speaks as from a *party*—conveying commendation from persons of a particular political creed. It says, the Executive "*has grown extensively in the affections of the Whig party.*" And that, "*we in behalf of the Whigs of the State tender him our respect and gratitude.*" Now one of the chief causes of apprehension and complaint on the part of the Whigs has been, that National or party politics have had too great an influence on State Officers—that they have been a kind of Aaron's rod, swallowing up every thing else, and thereby destroying the line of distinction which should always exist between the National and State Governments.

Again: it might, very properly, be enquired whether the Convention would not be going too far in the resolution with its present phraseology. The Convention has assembled for specific purposes—purposes indicated by the resolutions passed at the primary meetings, which meetings were held in accordance with specific recommendations. How many of such meetings have delegated us to tender the respect and gratitude of the *Whig party throughout the State* to any one? And though they may be willing, and no doubt are, to commend the course of the Executive, yet we ought to have some regard for the scruples of those who feel a delicacy in voting for the resolution with its party feature. In the preamble to the resolutions we disapprove the course of Mr. Van Buren in making *party* speeches and receiving *party* commendations. Are we willing to countenance the first dawnings even of attempts to induce the Executives of the States to imitate such a practice, who, more than the President, should abstain from any thing of the kind? Rely on it, when the people begin to pass *party* compliments on their State Officers it will not be long before the officers will begin to return *party* thanks.

Besides, it may be placing the Executive in an unpleasant situation by provoking the attacks of his political opponents. The main object should be to get rid of the *party* feature of the resolution—this is what those who advocate the reconsideration wish, and should it be carried, he (Mr. M.) would then introduce a substance for the resolution which he begged leave to read:—

"*Resolved*, That our present patriotic and enlightened Executive, E. B. Dudley, for his honest and able administration of the affairs of the State, deserves the respect and gratitude of his fellow-citizens."

This resolution, he said, would relieve us of the difficulty, and as our wish should be to obtain unanimity, he hoped it would be substituted. None wished to withhold a compliment from Gov. Dudley—none certainly [illegible] to pay it, more than himself, [illegible] entitled to the gratitude [illegible]; but he could not vote for the [illegible] its present form.

Mr. *Davison* said the resolution just read would, he thought, satisfy all, and express just what was proper to be said, and no more. Those who opposed the consideration, seemed to misunderstand the objection of the motion. The opposition to the Resolution arose from no desire to withhold merited commendation from Gov. Dudley, but from a wish to have its phraseology altered.

Mr. *McQueen* said he did not misunderstand the matter. The resolution only undertook to speak for the Whigs, and, though much had been said about the analogy between our proceeding and Mr. Van Buren's conduct, there was not the slightest similitude. Nor did the resolution at all conflict with the preamble, as stated. In that, the President of the United States is charged with throwing himself into the arms of his partizans; but is this resolution an Executive act? It comes from those who having scrutinized the conduct of an Executive Officer with an impartial eye do not wish to separate, without offering some testimonial of their feelings. It is not intended as a barren compliment, but as a just tribute to exalted merit. North Carolina had never yet been accused of lavishing too much praise on her public men, or of cherishing her talented sons with too solicitous care; the complaint was more common, that they were treated with cold and frigid indifference. But, (continued Mr. McQueen) it has been again asserted by the gentleman from Wake, (Mr. Miller) that this body will, by passing the resolution, transcend its delegated powers.—He had asked with boldness, who had been sent here to pass such a resolution? It was true, they were not specifically charged with this matter, but who, (asked Mr. McQ.) will complain that the convention took the liberty of passing such a resolution, if it can be so characterized. Was any thing more common than for District Conventions, convened for a specific purpose, to pass resolutions of a general nature in relation to extraneous matters—matters, at least, not coming appropriately within their range of jurisdictions? The same remark would apply with equal force to legislative bodies, which frequently adopted complimentary resolutions, having no legitimate connection with the business devolved upon them. The objection about exceeding the powers of the convention was of no force, and should not be urged. Who would object if the Van Buren convention, which, it was said, would shortly assemble in this City, were to take it into their heads to eulogize some of the champions of the administration in Congress? Certainly no one. He hoped the resolution would not be re-considered, for it was eminently just and true in all its parts. It was not the work of the heart alone, but of the judgment also. Feeling, it was true, and dictated by sound judgment, he approved it.

The question being now loudly called for, it was put by the Chair, and the Convention, refused to re-consider by a very decided vote.

Mr. *Rayner*, alluded to the recommendation of the Central Committee, that this Convention should appoint Delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, from those Districts, in which provision had not otherwise been made. With a view of ascertaining what vacancies existed he moved that the Clerk call over the Districts.—This was accordingly done, and it was found that appointments had been made in all the Districts, but the Newbern, in which a District Convention will shortly assemble for the purpose. The following are the names of the Delegates:

First District—Charles R. Kinny.—*Second*—William Cherry. *Third*—Joseph R. Lloyd. *Fourth*—no appointment. —*Fifth*—Dr. F. J. Hill. *Sixth*—Wm. H. Battle. *Seventh*—E. L. Winslow.—*Eighth*—Henry W. Miller. *Ninth*—Dr. N. M. Roane. *Tenth*—Dr. Isaac Burns. *Eleventh*—Wm. A. F. Davidson. *Twelfth*—Col. Thos. A. Allison. *Thirteenth*—Col. B. S. Gaither.

Gen. *Patterson* rose and said, that in the existing state of things, there was a heavy obligation due from the Whigs of North-Carolina, to the Whigs and Conservatives of New York, for the gallant stand they had taken in the cause of our common country. He therefore proposed the adoption of the following Resolution.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Convention, that whether or not the Whigs and Conservatives of New York have gained a victory in the recent election in that State, they are entitled to the gratitude of their brethren throughout the Union for the noble and firm stand they have taken, against the unwarrantable interference of Executive power and influence, boldly and unblushingly put forth to control the will of the people.

The question on the adoption of this Resolution was decided in the affirmative by acclamation.

M. *MacRae* offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention tender their thanks to Mr. B. B. Smith, for his generosity in offering to the Convention the use of his House during its deliberations.

Mr. *MacRae* presented the following Resolution, which was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That the thanks of this body are due, and are hereby tendered to their Secretaries, for the able and faithful manner in which they have discharged the duties of the appointment.

On motion of Mr. Spruill,

Resolved, That the Whig papers of the State be requested to give publicity through their columns, to the proceedings of the Convention.

No other business remaining to be transacted, Gen. Patterson rose and said, that as the labors of the Convention had drawn to a close, he would read a Resolution which had been laid on the table by a member of the body (Mr. Hughes.) It was as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. John Owen, for the able, dignified and impartial manner, in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

The question having been put upon its adoption, it was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

A motion having been made, that this Convention adjourn sine die, the President, Gov. Owen, rose, and addressed the following farewell address:

I am, gentlemen, [illegible] with a sense of my inexpressible [illegible] Christ, that I readily accepted the [illegible] last adopted, to the motive by which the President, it was presumed, [illegible] of mere, but [illegible] solicited for a spirit of [illegible] encouragement, on your part. I have [illegible] very often honored by the people of this State, with flattering tokens of approbation, but I have never yet enjoyed in any situation greater happiness and satisfaction, than I have experienced in my association with this body.

I have made it a rule through life, whenever called to act in a public capacity, to contribute to the extent of my ability, my full quota of suggestion. Under the influence of such feelings and determination, I have resolved to accept the appointment of a State Delegate to the National Convention. Though my presence, like that of the head of every family, is indispensible at home, I must forego every other consideration but the success of the glorious cause in which we are embarked.

Perfect unanimity, gentlemen, is unattainable in any deliberative body, where its members have intelligence to understand, and independence to give expression to their opinions. A sufficiency of it has obtained here for all useful and practical purposes. I part from you all, gentlemen, with unfeigned reluctance and regret, and if permitted so to express myself, with this injunction —**Let every Whig do his duty.** Not only let him be active at the Polls, but in his neighborhood, let him constitute himself a nucleus, around which he may rally friends to his country's cause, and thus lay broad and deep the foundations of its prosperity and happiness. I will detain you no longer, Gentlemen. This Convention stands adjourned without day.

☞ The Hon. John Bell reached this place, with his family, on his way to Washington, during the afternoon of Monday last. As soon as his arrival at the Mansion House was known in the town, he was waited upon by a number of the Central Whig Committee, and the necessity of his presence in Congress at the opening of the session, not permitting him to remain during the ensuing day, he was invited to meet the citizens that evening at the City Hotel, and partake with them of a plain collation. Mr. Bell, although much fatigued with his journey, accepted the invitation, which was immediately extended to the Hon. Hu. L. White, Hon. Edward Scott, and several strangers in the place. Satisfied as we were of the warmth of the feelings of our Whig fellow-citizens, and of Mr. Bell's popularity with them, still we could not be surprised at the vastness of the crowd assembled to extend him their welcome. Not one half of those present were able to find seats at the tables prepared in the spacious hall-room of Mr. Pickett; but those who did, occasionally interchanged positions with their more unfortunate neighbors. Hon. Edward Scott was called to the Chair, and Addison A. Anderson appointed Vice President for the evening.—After the reading of the regular toast complimentary to Mr. Bell, that gentleman arose to express his thanks to the company, and was greeted with the most enthusiastic and reiterated applause, which was repeated at frequent intervals, during the delivery of his speech. We shall not attempt to report his remarks, satisfied that we would not be able to do him justice.—They were marked by his usual fervor of manner and purity of diction, and were listened to with wrapt attention. Some of his illustrations of Locofocoism were novel and remarkably felicitous, and so severely true, as to goad to the quick a few of "the party," who had strolled into the room from motives of curiosity.

Our venerable Senator, Hoon L. White, was next toasted. His reply was one of his happiest efforts. He referred to his past public life, and eloquently exclaimed, that "now, when the violence of party proscription threatened to drive him from the official station which he had so long retained, in the service of the State, his proudest satisfaction was, that he was able to return the high trust confided to his care, back to the hands of the people, *without a single spot or stain upon it.*" The deep, loud and prolonged shout which followed, and went up from the dense mass of people, as from the voice of one man, was a stern rebuke to the vile slanders which have been heaped upon the head of the man, whom the Richmond Enquirer once pronounced to be "the CATO of the Republic!"

Vice President Anderson being loudly called upon, delivered a few remarks, in a clear, eloquent and convincing style.

Wm. G. Brownlow, of Elizabethton, also addressed the people, at their urgent request, in his usual unique and interesting manner, and inflicted some severe castigations on the Tory leaders.

The active, zealous and *unyielding* spirit manifested by the Whigs of old Knox, is truly cheering. Who can "despair of the Republic," when *such* Whigs, and Whigs of no less "sterner stuff" in every county in the State, are left to rescue it from the hands of the Spoilsmen?—*Knoxville Times.*

A man in Boston has been indicted for blowing his nose in his own room, the city ordinance prohibiting the "blowing of a horn or any other instrument in the street or any elsewhere." The point whether the human nose was an *instrument*, is said to have been very ably discussed by several learned gentlemen. We should suppose there could be but little difficulty in settling the point at once, that the nose is an *instrument*, and a *wind instrument*, too, for we have heard fellows *snore* through it before now, so loud, that we imagined a score of trombones, conk-shells, and tin horns, were in full blast.

A late London journal tells a pretty good story of a foolish and illiterate fellow, who placed himself under the care of a surgeon for the treatment of a sore leg. Among other remedies, a dose of physic was suggested; but the patient obstinately rejected the proposition, angrily saying, "No, sir, —no physic for me. There is the leg; that is your job, and do with it what you please; but this, (striking his stomach) this is mine and no physic enters here, I promise you."

Love of Newspapers.—"Father, give me the New Orleans Bee." "Why the Bee," my son? "Because it is the biggest paper in the world, and capital to make kites."—*N. Y. Star.*

Charlotte:

Thursday, November 28, 1839.

THE ELECTIONS.

Make way for Michigan!

The returns received from this State are sufficient to warrant the Whigs in claiming a glorious victory indeed—a Whig Governor and Lieutenant Governor!—a Whig majority in ☞ BOTH BRANCHES ☜ of the Legislature!!—and more important than all, a WHIG United States Senator, who will be chosen by the Legislature this winter!!! This is no barren victory, but a Waterloo defeat—a strong hold captured from the enemy, and a full set-off against our inglorious defeat in Tennessee. We welcome Michigan therefore, our youngest Sister, into the Whig fold, and can wish for her no more glorious destiny, than that the *maturity* of the fruit may equal the promise of the *blossom.*

From the Detroit Advertiser, we copy the following expression of the feelings of the Whigs of Michigan, on the triumph they have achieved:

Michigan Redeemed!

"O! who that shares them ever will forget,
The emotions of this spirit rousing time,
When, breathless in the mart the couriers met,
Early and late, at evening and at prime;
When the loud cannon and the merry chime,
Hails news on news as town on town is won!
When HOPE, long doubtful, SOARS AT LENGTH EXULTING,
And our glad *eyes*, awake, as day begun,
WATCH JOY'S BROAD BANNER RISE, TO MEET THE RISING SUN!"

We believe we can safely announce to our readers, and to the Whigs of the Union, that MICHIGAN IS REDEEMED!!—Sufficient returns have been received to warrant this gratifying conclusion. The heaviest counties have been heard from. In all of them, the Whig majorities have been greatly increased, and the loco foco majorities reduced.

This is a sublime moral triumph. No State in the Union has been so badly governed as Michigan. No State in the Union so much needed Reform. This the People felt, and they have arisen, in the majesty of their strength, to redeem and reform their State. The result is, there will be

A Whig Governor,
A Whig Legislature, and
A Whig United States Senator.

A more perfect victory could not have been achieved. For it the Whigs of Michigan cannot but feel most devoutly grateful. —*Raleigh Register.*

Massachusetts.—The Annual Election took place on Monday week, in this State. It is believed there has been no election for Governor, a majority of all the votes given, being required to elect. The Van Buren Candidate, Morton (a thorough going Abolitionist) who has been in the field now about 20 years, has received more votes than Everett (Whig) but there are several hundred scattering votes. This may appear a strange story to tell of Massachusetts—that State, of which Mr. Mangum said in the U. S. Senate, that he honored and loved her, because she had never yet been conquered. But the reason is apparent. The Whigs suffered themselves to split to pieces on two or three questions of *local* policy whilst the Vans, as they always do, sunk every other consideration in the effort to elect their man. The Whigs have, however, both branches of the Legislature, and will, of course, re-elect Gov. Everett, should it turn out there is no choice, which, we believe from the returns, to be the fact.

The Boston Atlas of the 16th inst. contains the following statement:

	VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.	
	Everett.	Morton.
300 towns,	50,136	50,331

Morton's majority 195. There are three towns in Franklin, one in Middlesex, and one in Berkshire to be heard from. These towns will about balance each other.—There is certainly, in our opinion, no choice. We have heard already of about 300 scattering votes. We shall save the State from the spoilers after all. Their huzzas have all been to no purpose.

On the above the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says: "Our opinion is, the vote is so close, that nothing but all the official returns regularly canvassed will decide the question. Should the scattering votes exceed the majority for Governor—whichever way that majority may be—the Governor will be chosen by the Legislature, in the following manner provided by the Constitution. The House of Representatives will send to the Senate two names of the four persons receiving the highest number of votes of the people, and from these two the Senate will select one for Governor.—As the Whigs will undoubtedly have the ascendancy in the Senate, should there be no choice by the people, Gov. Everett will be re-elected Governor of the State.—*ib.*

Mississippi.—We have by the last mail, the first return, that we have seen, from Mississippi. In Lowndes County, two Whigs and one V. B. man, (Jesse Speight, late of N. C.) are elected to the Legislature. The Administration Candidate for Governor leads the Whig Candidate *five* votes. The vote for Members of Congress is as follows: Brown (V. B.) 621, Thompson (V. B.) 618, Bingaman (W.) 610, Davis (W.) 606.

In Noxubee, the whole Whig Ticket is elected, and an average majority of about 30 for Governor and Congressmen.—*ib.*

Both these counties at the last election gave Van Buren majorities—at the late election only one. In these two counties there has been a Whig gain of 400 votes since last election.

New York Election.—The recent election in the State of New York renders it certain that the forty-two electoral votes of that State will be given against Mr. Van Buren. The popular vote is many thousands against him, and this under the most adverse and unfavorable circumstances for the Whig party. The Western Districts have not turned out, because the Van Buren strength is so feeble that it scarcely makes a show of opposition. But, even with this drawback, the votes of the State have repudiated him and his measures by a most unequivocal expression of opinion.

This auspicious result gives a new face to the politics of the country. It is the beginning of that series of Whig successes which must end in the overthrow of the existing dynasty. With New York on our side we can count upon more certain votes for the nominee of the Whig Convention than Mr. Van Buren's friends can count for him. With these things in prospect, we look forward, with confidence, to the immediate organization of the Whig party in every State in the Union.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The following remarks of the *New York American*, on the pending election of a Senator of the United States from the State of New York, are at the present juncture, of much interest:

"*U. S. Senator.*—It is now reduced to a certainty that New York will not be shorn this year of half her representation in the Senate. Among the early acts of the Legislature, after it shall convene, will doubtless be the choice of a Senator of the United States; and after the events of the campaign that has just closed, we apprehend there will be but one candidate of the Whigs, and that candidate will be Nathaniel P. Tallmadge.

"It is known to our readers that this paper did strenuously resist the nomination as Senator of this gentleman last year—for reasons that seemed to us of great cogency. But in the faithful, devoted and efficient services which Mr. Tallmadge has rendered to the cause since that time—in his unremitting labors, his successful expostulations and appeals with and to the electors of the State, and his thorough adhesion to the Whig cause, there is such ample atonement for the great errors of the past, that we cheerfully add our assent to the general voice which calls for the re-election to the Senate of the United States of Nathaniel P. Tallmadge.

"Give me back my Legions!" was the indignant and despairing exclamation of the Emperor Augustus to a General whose mismanagement and incapacity had suffered his army to be surprised and cut to pieces by the barbarians of Germany. In the same spirit the people of this country now say to the Federal Executive and his retainers—"Give us back the sound currency you have demolished, the prosperity your experiments have destroyed, the public credit you have abused and shaken, the harmony and mutual confidence between different classes which your Jacobinism has changed to distrust and hatred. Your infernal arts have done their worst to set the note-holder against the bank, the laborer against the employer, the poor against the rich. Give us back the good you have destroyed, or be hurled from the power you have shamefully abused to bring these evils on the country."—*Albany Journal.*

The New Orleans Courier, a devoted supporter of the Administration, demands a Bank! Read the following, taken from that paper:

"*We, however, are in favor of a national bank, subject to the supervision of Congress.* WITHOUT IT WE CANNOT HAVE A RATIONAL CURRENCY THAT WILL MEET THE NECESSITIES OF THE TRADING COMMUNITY. *They will require a paper currency of equal value with specie; to effect this we must have a regulator, under the control of the People, through their Representatives in Congress.* THEREFORE, WE SAY, LET THE ADMINISTRATION COME TO OUR RESCUE, AND ERECT A NATIONAL BANK *at Washington, with power to establish a branch in each of the States, when authorized by their Legislatures.*"

Consistency.—At the Van Buren meeting in this County, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the candid, honest and patriotic course pursued by our Senators in Congress, Bedford Brown and Robert Strange, in regard to the Rayner Resolutions of the last Assembly entitle them to our warmest thanks and the approbation of the people of North Carolina.

This is the same party who persecuted Judge Mangum to death, because he would not obey the instructions of the Legislature. In their code of ethics, it is "honest and patriotic" for a Van Buren Senator to slight the will of the people, but a similar course, on the part of a Whig, is most horrible and anti-democratic! Do these partizans believe the people are fools, that they cannot see through such bare-faced inconsistency? It would really seem so.—*Raleigh Register.*

JACKSON vs. THE BANK.

Why did Jackson attack the United States Bank? We can assign but three motives: 1st *Revenge*, 2nd *Ignorance*, and 3d *Personal Ambition*. He was doubtless influenced by some one or all these motives. He probably felt revengeful towards the institution, because the most of its officers and proprietors had too much honesty and discernment to aid him in obtaining the Presidency; or possibly he was ignorant of the extent of the mischief he was doing, and saw no other way to keep his *name* up as a great and powerful man; or it may be, he considered the power he had over all the Jackson men, (and the country was full of them a few years ago,) he knew he could make them do whatever he bid them, and just thought if he could only be called the "greatest and best" while he lived, that he cared little for the execrations of posterity, after his "Experiments" and his "Responsibilities" and his mortal remains had all fallen into one grave together.—*Southern Citizen.*

Thomas D. Sumter, grandson of Gen. Sumter, has been elected to Congress from South Carolina, to fill the place of the Hon. J. P. Richardson.

Whig Convention.

The name of William S. Ashe, a delegate from Anson County, was inadvertently omitted in the Proceedings of the Convention published last week.

Owing to causes, unnecessary to state, we did not get possession of the Report of the General Committee, in time for this paper. It shall appear next week.

On the evening that the Convention adjourned, an informal meeting of the Whigs was held, for the purpose of consultation and action, as to the best means of strengthening the Whig Press of the State, and enlightening the People on the subject of Government abuses. The meeting was a most harmonious one, and energetic measures were planned, which, we have no doubt, will exert the most beneficial influence on the Whig cause. A number of spirited Speeches were made, and it will not be deemed invidious, we know, by those present, to refer particularly to the efforts of Mr. Bryan, of this City, and Col Long, of Halifax. Their remarks were received with thunders of applause, and produced a most exhilarating effect upon the meeting. —*Ral. Reg.*

A Symptom.—The Globe of Tuesday night contains but *eight lines* on the subject of the New York Election, but expends *three columns* upon the "Bank of the United States, five years ago." The readers of that print must be vastly edified by such revealings. But the most vexatious part of the whole matter is, the *Monster won't die.* Jackson killed it three or four times outright, and the scullions of the kitchen have pierced it with flesh-forks, and skewered it a hundred times—yet it still kicks, and still "frights the souls of adversaries." What a provoking Monster it is! It has even got upon its legs again in New York. The Globe will doubtless exhibit this as the *fourth* "symptom of insolvency."—*Richmond Whig.*

A painful rumor has been in circulation here for several days, the amount of which is, the Hon. Edward Stanly and William L. Kennedy, esq. of Beaufort, have gone to Virginia, to settle an affair of honor—Mr. K. being the challenger. Just as our papers goes to press, a report is in circulation, whether true or false we know not, that the parties were arrested on their way to the battle ground, and bound over.—*R. Register, 18th inst.*

The rumored Duel.—We are gratified to learn that an accommodation of the difficulty, between Messrs. Stanly and Kennedy, was affected at Norfolk, though we have not heard the particulars.—*Raleigh Register, 22d inst.*

Candid, if not Honest.—The Evening Post says the Whigs lost the City of New York because they subscribed but a *small amount* to carry on the election, and because they were unable to poll spurious votes. It is true that in these respects the Locofocos had greatly the advantage of the Whigs. With the Government Treasury at their command, and the Inspectors of Elections of their own kidney, they could buy as many votes as they needed, or, whenever they were at a loss, could admit spurious votes.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

An extract of a letter dated Milledgeville, Nov. 9, says:—"There is a strong feeling against the Banks here. There is but little doubt that they will be required to pay Specie before long or lose their charters. The Bank of Milledgeville has been protested in 900 cases, and I am told they will be sued on each in a Magistrate's Court. The Legislature is decidedly Administration, and will cry aloud and spare not, where Banks are concerned."

Lynching.—On Wednesday night the 13th inst., six white men, some of whom were painted and one colored person, entered the house of Mr. Nathan Lambeth, Davidson County, N. C., seized his person, dragged him some distance from the house, there gagged him, and inflicted on his body several hundred blows with sticks. Four of the party becoming somewhat alarmed at the consequences, fled, while the other two remained and renewed the beating, until Lambeth became insensible and fainted.

In this situation the party left him, but, after coming too, he with great difficulty reached the house, and on Thursday night, died. It is stated by the Physician who attended him, that he was scarred and lacerated from his neck to his heels, and that there was the appearance of several blows having been inflicted on his stomach and abdomen, the latter of which, no doubt, was the cause of his death.

The circumstances that led to this glaring offence were these: A Mr. John Goss, who had formerly resided in that neighborhood, but lately returned from Missouri on business, had deposited with Mr. John Lee between eight and nine hundred dollars in specie, for safe keeping. This money was taken from the desk of Mr. Lee, on Sunday night, the 3rd inst.

Suspicion having rested on a negro man of Mr. Lee, he was taken up, examined, and confessed that he, in connection with Lambeth, the person lynched, had taken the money, and the greater portion of it was then in Lambeth's possession. This confession of the negro, no doubt, led to the deed which followed. The two persons who were more directly concerned in this transaction, it is said, have fled. As this matter will, no doubt, undergo a legal investigation, and as the parties implicated are of very respectable standing, we refrain from making any comments on this outrage against all law, order, and civil liberty.

Since the above was in type, we learn that two of the individuals alluded to above, John Goss and Lee Wharton have fled, and, no doubt, are on their way home to Missouri.—*Western Carolinian.*

☞ A correspondent of the New York Signal writes from Boston under date of the 9th inst., as follows:—"Our merchants, to be sure, are a good deal pressed, and the money market is ridiculously tight —but we have become so used to being skinned that, like the Irishman's eels, we do not mind it much now."

(FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.)

Charlotte, Sept. 30, 1839.

To Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Esq.

Sir: At a large and respectable meeting of the Republicans of Mecklenburg county was held on the 28th September at the Court House, and by their command we enclose a copy of their proceedings. By one of the resolutions you have been nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, and by another we were appointed to correspond with you on this subject. Our duty is performed by communicating the nomination, but it gives us pleasure to add our own personal testimony to the esteem which the Republicans of the State and especially in this section of it bear towards your character, and we believe all will unite upon a man for Governor of the State, who like you has been true in his adherence to sound republicanism and devoted to the welfare of North Carolina with a zeal and confidence too, which must render our cause triumphant.

We forbear to trespass by any extended discussion of those great questions of policy that are before the people, but on behalf of those we represent, we would most respectfully solicit your acquiescence in this nomination.

With high personal respect, we are your obedient servants,

M. McLEARY,
WM. ALEXANDER,
CHAS. J. FOX,
THO. J. T. ORR,
G. W. CALDWELL,
Committee.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Republican party of North Carolina to unite upon a suitable candidate for the office of Governor in the ensuing election.

Resolved therefore, That this meeting nominate Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., of Raleigh, a gentleman of high classical attainments, a sound and inflexible Republican, and sincerely devoted to the interest and welfare of his native State.

To Messrs. M. McLeary, W. Alexander, C. J. Fox, T. J. T. Orr and G. W. Caldwell, Committee.

Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1839.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter covering a copy of the resolutions passed at a Republican Meeting in Mecklenburg county, on 28th of September last, one of which resolutions nominates me as a suitable candidate for the office of Governor at the next election and another appointed you to "correspond with me on the subject."

Before that meeting took place, I had been compelled to go to Philadelphia in order to obtain relief from a distressing disease which had long afflicted me. Your letter reached me after the operation by my surgeons had confined me to a sick bed and rendered me unable to reply to it, and that I have returned home again I write you at the earliest period when I could with prudence make the exertion that is necessary for answering your communication. Under such circumstances I feel sure that my friends in Mecklenburg will pardon the delay which has thus unavoidably happened.

You know that subsequent to the meeting in Mecklenburg, the Republicans in other counties have likewise had meetings and invited the Republican party of the State to send delegates to a Convention in January next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor; and although many of these meetings have also honored me by expressing their preference for my nomination by that *Convention*, still it would be exceedingly indelicate in *me* to forestall the action of the Convention by *now* accepting a nomination from any other quarter. I do not hesitate therefore to respond to you and those you represent by expressing my most sincere wish that you will concur with me in this opinion and that the Republicans of Mecklenburg will also agree in the propriety of reviewing their original nomination of me, and in their own time and way, consider whether the posture of affairs does not make it expedient for them to *unite* in the *Convention* which will probably meet on the 8th of January next. Of course I presume not in this to advise much less to prescribe the course which the people should take. My suggestions on the subject are merely intended to relieve you and those you represent from any obligations to me growing out of your original nomination of me as a Candidate for Governor. Whatever it becomes the Republicans of Mecklenburg to do they will doubtless perceive and do without my counsel; yet it is manifest that my respect for them, for myself and for the public, forbid me to take any other course than this.

But I am heartily obliged to the Republicans of Mecklenburg for this flattering mark of their confidence. The language which they have used to express their respect for me is peculiarly grateful to me. I entered upon public life in 1834 reluctantly, but I did it with the single purpose of serving *North Carolina*, and especially to use my efforts in vindicating the great "republican principle" of *equal representation* by a reform of the Constitution, and thereby to open the way for advancing the "interest and welfare of my native State;" and the satisfaction I have always felt at the success of this measure is heightened into patriotic pride by the approbation of my fellow-citizens who have recommended me for being "sound and inflexible in my adherence to Republican principles, and sincerely devoted to the interest and welfare of my native State." If during the short period that my private duties have allowed me to continue one of her representatives, nothing was done to promote her "interest and welfare" I know that my single-hearted and fearless devotion to both was unceasingly felt and therefore alone is it that I can be proud in accepting this unsolicited offering of the people's approbation. I would rather have it said of me "he was sound and inflexible in his adherence to political *truth*" than to fill any political public *station*. I had rather be an instrument for advancing the "welfare of my native State" than to be the Governor of North Carolina now, or heretofore, or hereafter.

It is common I know for men to deny the indulgence in their own breast of any ambition, and not unusual for some to repel the charge of *desiring office* in the very address which declares them candidates. This may be true with them, however inconsistent it seems to others. I judge *them* not, but for myself I frankly own it is not so with ME. It would gratify at once my desire to be useful and that honorable ambition which I have supposed was the inseparable concomitant of genuine patriotism to fill a station of honor where I was sure I might promote the interest of North Carolina or assist in elevating her character as a State to a point of the highest attainable eminence. No man would enter upon such a task with more pride and none could practise more zeal or devotion in its prosecution. But I should be guilty of an improper concealment of my opinions and purposes, if I did not improve this opportunity for stating that my private duties and the obligation I owe to others will most probably, *may, certainly prevent me from being a "Candidate for Governor at the next election."* I entreat my friends not to condemn me hastily nor judge me harshly for this, for I assure them that the necessity which constrains *me* to decline is too great for a good man to resist it, and there is no ground on which I can hope that this necessity will be removed in time to meet the wishes of my friends. I admit the obligation of every citizen to make reasonable sacrifices of personal convenience to serve the State and I have even endeavored to persuade myself that perhaps the present was an occasion for my surrender, at any cost of feeling or interest to the wishes of my friends, but calm reflection and my bounden duty to those who in private life have higher claims on me, (not to speak of the precarious state of my health) force me to a different conclusion. The circumstances which interpose betwixt me and any public service which requires me to lay aside the duties of my profession are of too personal and private a character to be a fit topic for public discussion, or else I would candidly repose them. My friends I trust will excuse me without it. But although I am denied the honor of taking the post you would assign me in a contest for sound republicanism and the welfare and interest of North Carolina, neither my associates nor our opponents will find me lukewarm in its progress or indifferent to its result.

With sentiments of gratitude and respect, I am, Gentlemen, your friend and obt. servt.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, Jr.

The Philadelphia *Spirit of the Times* expresses the opinion that the banks will return to specie payments in less than three months. The Harrisburg Reporter intimates that it knows something!—and expresses the same opinion.

Mr. Jamieson, V. B. has been elected to Congress from Missouri, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Harrison, V. B. one of the late members, and re-elected at the regular elections for the 26th Congress.

The Utica Democrat says that "Mr. Van Buren can be re-elected without the vote of his State." This may be or it may not be, but in the meantime if re-elected at all, it must be without the vote of his native State!

Improving the Currency.—Specie sold in Philadelphia the other day at 16 per cent. premium. It was bought at par at custom house bonds.

MARRIED

In this County, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. Sam'l. Williamson, Mr. JOHN P. ROSS to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of the late Hugh Matthews of Providence Settlement.

[With this notice we received a slice of Cake, as the *Printer's Fee*. For the token of remembrance we return them our thanks, and as no joy is so sweet as "when youthful hearts are wedlock met," we wish that nothing may mar their fond anticipations of the future, but in the sweet interchange of reciprocal affection smooth their journey through the down hill of life.]

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—NOVEMBER 20.

Brandy, Peach,	45 a 50	Feathers,	45
do Apple,	40 a 45	Iron,	5½ a 6
Bacon,	11 a 12	Molasses,	35 a 40
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Nails, cut,	7½
Bale Rope,	9 a 12	Sugar, brown,	6 a 12½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	8½ a 9	Salt,	80 a 90
do Bagging	16 a 20	do in sacks,	82½ a 3
Corn,	60 a 70	Wheat,	80 a 90
Flaxseed,	a 81½	Whiskey,	40
Flour,	95 a 5½	Wool,	17 a 20

CHERAW—NOVEMBER 15.

Bacon,	11 a 12	Iron,	85½ a 6½
Beeswax,	20 a 23	Lard,	12½ a 13
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	45 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	50 a
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Rice,	85 a 6
Cotton,	9 a 10	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, in sacks,	$3 a $3½
Flour,	$8½ a $9½	do bushel,	$1½ a
Feathers,	40 a 50	Tallow,	a 12½

COLUMBIA—NOVEMBER 14.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	62½ a $1
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	40 a 50
Bacon, round,	12 a 14	Iron, Swedes,	$6 a 7
Butter, country,	20 a 25	do English,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	7 a 10	Lard,	16 a 20
Mackerel,	$10 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	45 a 50
Flour, country,	6 a 7	do. N. O.	50 a 62½

CHARLESTON—NOVEMBER 18.

Bacon,	15 a 8½	Lard,	12½ a 11
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 22	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 16	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	8 a 11½	do No. 3	7 a 7½
Cotton, upland	9 a 11½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 7½
Coffee,	11½ a 12½	Rice,	00 a 00
Corn,	a 75	Salt, sacks,	$1½ a $1§
Flour,	00 a 00	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	5½ a 00	do T. Island	40 a 00
do Swedes,	5 a 00	Sugars,	7 a 10
Molasses, Cuba	00 a 00	Loaf and Lump	14 a 16
do N. O.	00 a 00	Teas,	55 a $1½

☞ ONCE MORE.

I ONCE more Notify my Customers that the time is drawing nigh that I will expect them to call and settle their accounts either by Cash or Note—a deduction of five per cent. will be made to all who will pay the money. As this is the third Notice I have given I hope it will not be neglected, as my circumstances require that my Books should be settled on or before the 20th of December next. All those who neglect this Notice may expect to find their accounts in other hands for collection, especially those indebted for 1838. ANDW. MONTGOMERY.

Nov. 26, 1839. 4t3

N. B. I have removed my Shop across the street nearly opposite Cross's Tavern, where I intend to carry on the Business as usual and will be glad to accommodate all who may favor me with their custom. A. M.

NEGROES
FOR SALE.

IN compliance with an order from the County Court of Mecklenburg, July Term, 1839, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Store of Jno. F. Hunter, on Thursday, the 2d day of January next,

9 likely Negroes,

viz: Phil, Mingo, Jude, Ann, Chana, Moses, Abram, Phillis and Susan, belonging to the estate of James Richardson, deceased. Terms twelve months' credit with bond and approved securities.

SAM'L. COX, *Administrator.*

Nov. 25, 1839. 4t5

☞ Read This!

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Williams & Boyd, are notified (for the last time) that unless they pay up to H. B. Williams, (with whom an arrangement has been made to settle the debts) by the 10th of January next, their Accounts and Notes will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for suit. The business of the firm requires this course.

J. D. BOYD.

Nov. 18, 1839. 9tf

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill, in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having one connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present under the firm of Jamieson & Co. in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Oct. 18, 1839. tf3

Warranty Deeds for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

From the Nashville Banner.

A CAPITAL SONG.

In a new romance, in two volumes, entitled Hyperion, from the pen of Henry W. *Longfellow*, the author of "Outre-Mer," is the following song, sung by a wandering German student to the hero at a moment, when there were strong symptoms that he was about falling in love:

I know a maiden fair to see,
Take care!
She can both false and friendly be,
Beware! Beware!
Trust her not,
She is fooling thee!

She has two eyes so soft and brown,
Take care!
She gives a side glance and looks down,
Beware! Beware!
Trust her not,
She is fooling thee!

And she has hair of a golden hue,
Take care!
And what she says, it is not true,
Beware! Beware!
Trust her not,
She is fooling thee!

She has a bosom as white as snow,
Take care!
She knows how much it is best to show,
Beware! Beware!
Trust her not,
She is fooling thee!

She gives thee a garland woven fair,
Take care!
It is a fool's cap for thee to wear,
Beware! Beware!
Trust her not,
She is fooling thee!

A NAME IN THE SAND.

[SELECTED.]

Alone I walked on the ocean strand,
A pearly shell was in my hand,
I stooped and wrote upon the sand
My name, the year, the day;
As onward from the spot I passed,
One lingering look behind I cast,
A wave came rolling high and fast,
And washed my lines away.

And so, methought, 'twill quickly be
With every mark on earth from me!
A wave of dark oblivion's sea
Will sweep across the place
Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of time, and been to be no more;
Of me, my day, the name I bore,
To leave no track or trace.

And yet with Him who counts the sands,
And holds the waters in his hands,
I know a lasting record stands
Inscribed against my name,
Of all this mortal part has wrought,
Of all this thinking soul has thought,
And from these fleeting moments caught,
For glory or for shame!

MISCELLANEOUS.

REUBEN SMALL—OR THE YANKEE OUTWITTED.

In a pleasant Southern town, sojourned Reuben Small, Schoolmaster—a restless, cadaverous individual—who some years previous to the date of our story, had emigrated from somewhere along shore, in the land of steady habits. Now Reuben, having, like most of his countrymen, the organ of acquisitiveness remarkably developed, and not content with the emoluments derived from his literary station, drove a large and profitable business in the water melon line. The year in question, his melons were remarkably fine and in great demand. Reuben guarded them from infancy to the full fruition, of *melon-hood*, with a parent's care. He nursed each embryo, and saw with pain a blossom nipped by bug or worm; and oh! he gloried when he stood among them, like a father in the midst of his children, and saw their striped backs grow broader and rounder, beneath the genial influence of the summer sun. At length it became evident to Reuben that wolves entered his fold—each morn some six or eight striped backs was among the missing, leaving no trace of their former location behind them, save an oval impression on the ground, like the print of a departed hog in a mud-hole. This was not to be borne. Reuben gloried in his melons, and thought of the dollars they would have brought him; and his spirit was stirred to vengeance. Determining to place the remainder out of all danger before executing his scheme of revenge, he plucked all that were ripe, or nearly so, and placed them away carefully in an upper room of his domicil. Unfortunately for him this movement was observed by an idle wandering boy, (one of the thieves,) who, suspecting his intention, hastened to communicate it to his fellows. They, alarmed at the prospect of losing their plunder, and determined to outwit the master, immediately held a secret council, in which a plan was suggested and plot laid; the result will be found in the sequel.

Night had thrown her mantle over the earth, and all the honest people were at home, when Reuben anticipating a foray, and chuckling over his ingenuity, unaware that his plan was discovered, and armed with loaded pistols, emerged from the back door, and creeping along in the shadow, at length deposited himself and his artillery in the fence corner—determined to blaze away at the first intruder upon his premises. All was still—not a mouse or a cricket disturbed the silence, but Reuben slept not. "Solitary and alone," he sat like a grim sentinel on some beleagured rampart, unconscious that the enemy were at his gates! Alas! could he have beheld the scene transacting on the other side of the house, how would his blood have boiled within his veins! Slowly and silently a party of fifteen or twenty boys approached the window in Indian file; a ladder is planted, the window is raised, their leader enters, a line is formed, and melon after melon is passed hand to hand, like buckets at a fire, till all are safely deposited in the valley below, to be removed at leisure. The enemy departed unseen and unheard; the garrison slumbered undisturbed, while Reuben, unconscious of his loss, kept guard on the other side. Hour passed after hour, but all was still: the full moon had climbed to her meridian, the stars winked, and Reuben nodded; when lo! a wandering jackass, mistaking him for a slumbering brother, put his head over the fence to salute him: lifting up his trumpet voice, he poured his unearthly "Whoaee ee ee haw whoa ee ee," into Reuben's affrighted ear. Reuben started, stumbled, and fell—bang, bang, went the pistols; away ran the jackass, and away ran the schoolmaster, the one bringing up against a board fence, and the other against his own kitchen door. Reuben's face was soon deluged with blood; for, as is usual in such cases, his organ of smelling struck first. Affrighted bruised and dirty, he scrambled in, struck a light, washed his face, and started to bed; in his way there he passed through the room in which he had deposited his much loved melons. A single glance told him that they were gone; the open window pointed out the way of their departure. Truly "misfortunes never come alone."

To this day Reuben thinks the whole affair was conducted by the devil and his imps—the young chaps having flown away with his melons, while the old un bellowed in his ear and knocked him down by a kick on the nose with his club foot. As a confirmation of the truth of his story, he is ready to swear that the marks of a hoof were distinctly visible outside the fence; also that the devil started off in a flash of lightning, with two distinct claps of thunder, leaving a strong smell of brimstone behind him.

To those who have read our story, it is evident that the lightning, thunder and brimstone proceeded from the pistols, involuntarily discharged by Reuben—that the boys had outwitted the Yankee, and two jackasses had frightened one another.—*N. O. Picayune.*

LAST DAYS OF A PIRATE.

I was born in Wales. At the age of fifteen years I lost parents, friends and fortune. Thrown on my own resources, I came to the West Indies, and succeeded, after a time in obtaining the situation of overseer to Gonzales, the governor of St. Ann. He was a proud and haughty Spaniard whom I disliked, for I had not yet learned to *hate*, and I should soon have left his services but for a being whom he called his daughter; the fairest—but what matters it how fair she was! I loved her—loved with all the pure affections of my soul—and she loved me. Well; five years passed away. At length I gained her consent to leave the island, and unite her destinies with mine—for the stern Spaniard would as soon have bestowed his daughter on a slave as on me. I obtained a boat and the assistance of a negro to convey us to the main, when the black villain betrayed us to his master, and on the point of embarking we found ourselves surrounded by soldiers and slaves, who, by the governor's order, *stripped* me to the skin—yes, there before the gaze of hundreds—and worse, before her for whom I only cared to live, I was stripped and flogged by a negro! Oh, how my heart was crushed! My spirit was broken, but not subdued. There, kneeling on the sand, the blood streaming from my lacerated shoulders, I swore never to rest satisfied until I had washed out the foul disgrace in the heart's blood of a hundred Spaniards. I have performed my oath.

Twenty long years have sped away since that accursed hour, and the revengeful flame then kindled in my soul has ever burned with fierce intensity, while each new victim served as fuel to the raging fire, and nought but the chill damps of death can quench its blaze. The governor sent me to Chagres as a prisoner; and to obtain my liberty, or rather my release from a filthy dungeon, I entered into the military service of the Spaniards. The revolution which had broken out in Caraccas had now become general along the main; the patriots were every where in arms, and I soon found means to join them, but not without first sheathing my knife in the hearts of my colonel and two sentinels.

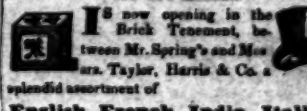
Here my hatred to the Spaniards soon rendered me conspicuous and obtained for me the command of a small party with which I prosecuted a guerilla warfare in the interior; but was finally taken, manacled, and marched, barefoot and wounded across the isthmus to Panama, with scarcely a rag to protect me from the scorching sun: it was almost insupportable. I complained of my head, and the merciless villains gave me a paper cap; and lest the wind should blow it from off my head, they fastened it to my scalp with boiling pitch. But the desire of revenge supported me beneath all their tortures. I again escaped, and at length found myself at the siege of Carthagena, in the command of a gunboat. Here I signalized myself by many a deed of blood, and after the capture of the place obtained a captain's commission, of a gun brig. I was ordered to convey several of the Spanish nobility, with their property, to the island of Caracca, and accordingly set sail, but steered my course directly for St. Ann. On the passage I called my crew together; informed them that we had on board upwards of two millions of dollars belonging to the Spaniards, who were our natural enemies, and inquired if they were disposed to let so fine a prize slip thus easily through their fingers? They caught greedily at the bait, and with one voice exclaimed, "Set the Spaniards adrift! Land them on the desert island!" Having thus obtained their consent to an act which equally implicated all, I resolved on my future course, and took my measures accordingly. That night, while the passengers were asleep in their berths, I despatched them successively, with my own hand, and launched them through the cabin windows: they told half a score towards the fulfilment of my oath. We arrived at St. Ann, and anchored off the island at night. I immediately landed with a boat's crew of chosen ruffians, and proceeded undiscovered to the house of Gonzales.

On the way we met his son, a lad of sixteen years, whom I compelled to conduct me to his father's bedside, where I found him buried in the arms of sleep. There he lay, the object of my soul's most bitter hatred! Did I strike him then? Did I send him slumbering into eternity? No, no! I roused him: he saw me stand smiling over him with my dagger at his throat, and his craven son burst with terror from his glaring eyes. Oh! what a delicious moment was that to me! He spoke no word, but gagged and bound, I had him speedily on board, whilst my crew sacked and set fire to the town, the baleful scene of my early degradation. Yes, was there one bitter pang to be suffered; but 'twas only for a moment. Ere I left the island, the daughter of Gonzales came; she whom I loved so well; on her knees she besought me to "spare! oh, spare my father! You loved me once"—"Aye, but I love no longer; revenge has absorbed my soul; there is no room for love; away!" I saw her no more. As for the governor, I had him whipped until he implored me in mercy to plunge my dagger in his heart. No such mercy for him: the scourge was plied while he had sight of feeling left, and then we gave him to the sharks. Why do you shrink as if in horror? Think you I was an iota more than revenged? He was but one of the doomed hundred. Well, for this act I was outlawed by the government, and commenced a cruise upon my own account.—The few remaining hours of my life would not suffice to tell a tithe of my adventures, perils, and escapes. Three times I have been a prisoner; but stratagem or gold was ever potent to loosen bolts and bars.

Once I was tried for my life at N. O., but the glittering of shining ore dimmed the eyesight of my judges, and they could discover no spot of blood upon my hands.—Five years I roved, the terror of those seas; but now, what all the art and power of man have failed to do, the never ceasing tumults of a guilty mind have done—cut short my mad career. Long since I felt the hand of death upon me, and like the wounded tiger, that seeks some gloomy den wherein to die, hither I came, without associate or friend but this little creole nurse. Chance has made us acquainted. I have confided to you the outlines of my history; it will serve as a tale to while away a tedious hour, and make your hearers stare. And now, grant me one favour when I am dead; living, I ask none: bury me in the sea full twenty fathoms deep. I have done. Give me some drink—my mouth is parched—my brain is on a whirl! Ha! that pang: death is here; I feel it about my heart. Well, why should I live? and yet to die with such a load of guilt—hush—hush! Speak not to me; I know you would say—but 'tis all in vain. What's death to me? I have boarded him a thousand times—why do I shrink so now? A heavy mist comes gathering over my sight. Who are these? Off, off! why do you let them come so close?" With a desperate effort he raised himself upon his couch, seized with a convulsive grasp my hand; gazed on me for a moment with a terrified and ghastly glare, and then fell back exhausted on his pillow. His distorted features gradually relaxed; the wild expression of his eye slowly assumed a placid look, and something like a smile played about his lips—the pirate was no more.

NEW STORE
ON THE
CASH SYSTEM.

W. W. ELMS



IS now opening in the Brick Tenement, between Mr. Spring's and Messrs. Taylor, Harris & Co. a splendid assortment of

English, French, India, Italian, and American

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

entirely new and bought with CASH, consisting in part as follows:

Blue, Black and fancy colored CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATTINETS, of all qualities and prices,
Red, Green, Yellow and White FLANNELS,
Salisbury and Canton do.
English, French and German MERINOS,
Duffle, Mackinaw and Whitney BLANKETS,
English and American PRINTS,
French and Scotch GINGHAMS,
Circassians, Bombazines and Challys,
Plain and print. Mousslin de laine (Muslin of wool.)
India, Satin, Lusterine, Gro de Rhine } SILKS,
and Gro de Naples
Plain and figured fancy do.
Cotton, Wool and Silk HOSIERY,
Lace, Broach, Chenille and Embroidered Shawls and fancy colored dress Handkerchiefs,
Silk Fringes, Capes, Collars, Muslin and Thread Edgings, Insertings and Laces,

and every thing rare and beautiful for Ladies and Gentlemen's Apparel.

—ALSO—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Crockeryware, Paints, Dyestuffs, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Quicksilver, Crucibles, &c. &c.

☞ W. W. Elms respectfully solicits his numerous friends and acquaintances to call and examine the above Stock, and assures them that he will afford Goods on **better terms** than any heretofore sold in this part of the State.

Charlotte, Nov. 18, 1839. 9tf

BOYD'S HOTEL,
Charleston, S. C.

THE undersigned (formerly of the Charlotte Hotel, North Carolina,) takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the travelling community, that he will open the Hotel (kept by the late Maj. Norris,) on the corner of King and Queen streets, about the 1st of December next. With his experience and the undivided attention which he will give, he flatters himself that those who favor him with their patronage, will be satisfied and feel at home. To produce these effects no efforts will be spared. The House is now undergoing a thorough repair which will make it present quite a different appearance.

J. D. BOYD.

November 1, 1839. 11

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER

INFORMS his patrons and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

at the stand formerly occupied by Alexander & Jamison, where he will be happy to receive the orders of his friends.

He flatters himself that by strict attention to business, he will continue to receive a share of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm.

GOOD FITS warranted in all cases.

Sept. 2, 1839.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

New Goods! New Goods!!

JUST received and for sale, a handsome assortment of

STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,
Books and Stationary, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware and GROCERIES,

direct from New York and Philadelphia, cheap for CASH, Country Produce, or on short time to prompt payers. Please call and see.

N. B. TAYLOR.

Charlotte, Nov. 10, 1837. 3tf

P. S. All the Notes and Accounts due the late firm of Taylor & Chaffin, are put in my hands and will be until the 1st of January next, at which time all which remain unpaid will, without respect of persons, be put out for collection.

N. B. TAYLOR.

Nov. 16, 1839.

DAVID COWAN,
House Carpenter, Joiner and Builder,

SOLICITS a share of patronage from the citizens of Mecklenburg county. He can be found at his residence, 5½ miles from Charlotte, on the Camden road.

Nov. 1839. 11?

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall & Winter supply of

Goods,

which they offer to sell on as good terms as they can be bought in this market.

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

Oct. 22, 1839. 5tf

P. S. All persons having Notes and Accounts due us for the year 1838, will call and settle them immediately, for money we must have.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Lincoln Stewart, dec'd. will sell on Thursday, the 12th of December next, at his late residence, all his perishable property, consisting of

HORSES,
Mules,
CATTLE,
Hogs,

Corn, Fodder, Gin and Running Works, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

with other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN W. POTTS, *Admr.*

Oct. 31, 1839. 11?

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and settle as no indulgence can be given; also, those having claims are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Latta, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment; and persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them authenticated as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

RUFUS REID, *Executor.*

Oct. 30, 1839. 11?

NOTICE.

I EXPECT to start for the West in a few days and will be absent until next Spring or Summer. John T. Hagins is authorised to act as my agent during my absence.

DAVID HAGINS.

Bell Air, S. C. Oct. 30, 1839. 11?

THE CAUSE OF BILIOUS COMPLAINTS AND A MODE OF CURE.—A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstructions. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand, an overabundance of bile, causes frequent nausea in the stomach; and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic functional, organic or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard; as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxism, a period when the most efficacious assistances may be given, by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

The mineral medicines often prescribed in these diseases, although they may effect a temporary cure, at the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood, and consequently tend to promote a return of the very disease which they are employed to cure. It is then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, possessing within themselves no deleterious agencies, which decomposition, combination, or alteration can develope or bring into action; and therefore capable of producing no effect, save that which is desired—that a safe remedy is found.

The LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have proved to be the most happy in their effects in cases of bilious diseases, of any purely vegetable preparation ever offered to the public. If the stomach is foul, they cleanse it by exciting it to throw off its contents; if not, they pass to the duodenum without exciting vomiting or nausea in the stomach; stimulating the neighbouring viscera, as the liver and pancras, so as to produce a more copious flow of their secretions into the intestines; stimulating the exhalent capillaries, terminating in the inner coat, which an increased flow of the useless particles of the body, foreign matters, or retained secretions, are completely discharged.

For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor, WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway—to whom all letters relative to the Medicines or orders must be directed.

☞ The Good Samaritan, explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, may be had gratis at the office 375 Broadway.

The above medicines are for sale in Charlotte by

T. J. HOULTON, *Agent.*

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

NOTICE.

TIBOR TROTTER would inform the public that he has sold out his entire Establishment to S. P. Alexander, and respectfully requests all persons indebted by Note or Account to come forward and pay up; also, those indebted to Trotter & Alexander, will please call and settle, as further indulgence cannot be given.

Oct. 21, 1839.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of goods from T. Trotter and in addition thereto, has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of Goods, consisting in part of

Gold & Silver Lever Watches Fine Chains and Keys

and a beautiful assortment of

Breast Pins & Finger Rings, Fine Pen Knives, &c., &c.,

which he is disposed to sell low for Cash or a short Credit to punctual dealers.

All kinds of WATCH WORK done as usual, but for *CASH ONLY.*

SPOONS made to order and constantly for sale.

S. P. ALEXANDER.

Oct. 29, 1839. 3tf

THE FEMALE SEMINARY
In Charlotte,

IS now open under the superintendence of Mrs. Hutchinson. Persons wishing to educate their daughters in this region now have an opportunity.

The Trustees will take a few boarders in the Academy, with a distinction, if the Parents or Guardians furnish the rooms with bedding, &c.

Good Boarding can be had in respectable families.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
WM. DAVIDSON,
DAN ALEXANDER,
JOHN IRWIN,
WM. J. ALEXANDER,
JOSHUA D. BOYD,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
LEROY SPRINGS,
BRALY OATES, } Trustees.

Oct. 15, 1839. tf

Wanted,

2 JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS. None need apply but good workmen of steady and industrious habits.

J. P. FRITCHARD.

Charlotte, Aug. 2, 1839. 46tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1839.

Milly Edmonston, } Petition for Divorce and
vs Alimony.
Thomas Edmonston, }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Thomas Edmonston, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal, that the said Thomas Edmonston appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Cabarrus, at the court house in Concord, on the 3rd Monday in February, 1840, and answer or said petition will be heard ex-parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, A. J. Shankle, Clerk of our said Superior Court, at Concord, the 2d Monday in August, A. D. 1839, and the 64th of American Independence.

A. J. SHANKLE, *C. S. C.*
R. KIRKPATRICK, *D. C.*

Price adv. $10. 3m

NEVER AND AGUE—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the *LIFE MEDICINES* in treatment of *FEVER AND AGUE.*

It is but a short time since these Medicines have been introduced in the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is "common excuse among "regular practitioners" when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that FEVER AND AGUE is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the *LIFE MEDICINES* not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for fever and ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as *MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.*

For further particulars of the above medicines see MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

☞ All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

Warrants Deeds for sale at this Office.

THE subscribers having purchased the property and entire interest in the Stock of Charles Overman of the firm of Overman & Co. Camden, would most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they intend carrying on the

Coachmaking Business

in all its various branches, at the Old Stand. They have in their employ first rate hands, a large and well seasoned lot of timber, and with their own experience in the Eastern cities having now had, and one of the subscribers having been in the business for the last 15 or 20 years in the North, we believe with the advantages we have we can Manufacture work equal if not superior to any done in this section of country, and be enabled to sell it lower. We solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of REPAIRING done on the shortest notice.

CARTER CRITTENDEN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, Aug. 30, 1839. 46tf

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We warrant the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1839. 45tf

Refer to
J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. H. NEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

50,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis for Sale.

THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of the valuable tree (for feeding the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practised upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants those now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that that gentleman has spoken often about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the tree good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointments a regular list will be kept and this advertisement discontinued as soon as the number above named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now fed. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. FRITCHARD.

Feb. 20, 1839. 43tf

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge for themselves.

HENRY B. WILLIAMS has just received a supply of the **HATCHLESS SANATIVE**—All those afflicted with **Consumption, Coughs, and Palpitation of the Heart, Diseased Lungs, &c.,** will call and supply themselves—price $1.50 a phial—Cash only.

Sept. 1, 1839. 44tf

NEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other complaints. Marsh miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of the great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; so it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a *permanent cure* of Fever and Ague, though to relieve the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a POSITIVE AND RADICAL CURE of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. MOFFAT that the LIFE MEDICINES are the only medicines that will THOROUGHLY effect a removal of the most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the older states, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last to sink, under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the FEVER AND AGUE. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado becomes a desert, and the word of promise, made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. Murray would say—"Try the LIFE MEDICINES, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

FEVER AND AGUE is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combatted at every stage. Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the invader. The LIFE MEDICINES, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

JUST PRINTED, a supply of Sheriff's NOTES.